Vol 9 No. 3 } omitted in numbering
Vol 9 No. 4 }

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MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

ALL THE NEWS OF LABOR

AFFILIATED WITH A. F. OF L. WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS SERVICE

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 2 — AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940 — PRICE 5 CENTS A COPY

Hillman Predicts There Will Be Jobs for Five Million in Defense Industries in 1941

PRESIDENT'S RE-ELECTION WILL TERMINATE JOHN LEWIS' THREE YEARS OF UNION DISRUPTION

CIO Chief's Promise to Resign if Willkie Was Defeated Paves Way For Much Desired Labor Unity—Landslide for Roosevelt Definitely Decided What Workers Thought of New Deal—Is Sad Blow to The Double-Crossing and Foul-Mouthed Columnists Who "Went The Limit" in Villifying Democratic Candidate—Workers Loyal In Their Support of President Roosevelt.

Final returns from last Tuesday's election show that President Roosevelt was overwhelmingly elected for a third term.

At no time during the campaign was there any doubt as to the President's re-election. That which was uppermost in the minds of his supporters was the size of the majority, and which definitely decides that the workers throughout the country willingly renewed their faith and confidence in the man who, for nearly eight years, spared no means to make their lives happier and more contented through the passage of remedial and protective legislation.

Of tremendous interest to this great army of workers throughout the land, and especially those who for more than three years sought means for bringing about unity in the trade union movement, is the fall of John L. Lewis, whose as the result of Willkie's defeat, stands discredited as a labor leader, and according to his own promise when rising up with the Republican candidate, publicly announced he would resign from the presidency of the CIO if Mr Roosevelt was re-elected.

Feeling ran high among CIO leaders, and practically the entire membership when Lewis announced his opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt. There included a large majority of members of his own union who publicly denounced him and who, it is thought, may take a decided stand in opposition to his continuance as head of the Miners' Union.

To A. F. of L. members, who, while giving little credence to his political influence, this having been demonstrated in the Pennsylvania election two years ago when his right-hand man, Thomas Kennedy, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for governor, and the

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Discredited!

JOHN L. LEWIS

who, as the result of Wendell Willkie's defeat, will relinquish leadership in the CIO and may possibly be forced to resign as president of the United Mine Workers' Union.

AFL President Extends Roosevelt Best Wishes for National Unity

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement

An analysis of the election reports show that the votes of Labor proved to be the deciding factor in pivotal states.

Working men and women voted for the re-election of President Roosevelt because they believe he is their friend and the champion of social justice and economic freedom.

I have wired Mr. Roosevelt congratulating him upon his re-election, and extending my assurance of the full cooperation of those I represent in the promotion of national unity, in the preservation of peace and in the execution of the nation's preparedness program as speedily as possible.

WAGNER EXPLAINS PLAN ON SOCIAL SECURITY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE WKRS.

In a recently issued statement, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York explained his position on Senate Bill 4269. "This," he gives assurance, "is in no way designed to repeal existing pension systems which affect public employes, nor to wipe out the already secured rights of employes in such systems.

"The purpose of the bill was not to reduce the old-age security of any public employe, but to extend such security more widely. This phase of the bill arises from the fact that one and a half million public employes throughout the country, about 40 per cent of the total, are not now covered by any form of insurance plan."

The measure will be submitted to an appropriate sub-committee for extended study which will consume several months. In the meantime, the Senator promised "whole-hearted support" to protect the rights of public employes under existing pension plans.

Office Managers Urged to Employ Men Over 40 fof Draftee Jobs

Employment of the thousands of experienced men over 40 years of age who are now unemployed to fill temporary vacancies in office forces created by entrance of men into military training service was urged here by J. L. Wood, general credit manager of the Johns-Manville Corporation. He spoke before the office management conference of the American Management Association.

Men in the older age groups can safely be depended up to move into vacated positions and handle them with a minimum of confusion, Wood said.

"The brain reflexes of the man of 40 to 50 are no less quick in their responses—indeed they are quicker, since experience and the maturity of judgment finds not only answers promptly but the correct answers," Mr. Wood continued.

"There is no such thing as a substitute for experience.

"So I say that a good part of our answer lies in 'forty-plus', not only because of the fact that these men will make adequate replacements but, in addition, because of the fact that they can be employed more readily on the basis of 'for the duration', so that some of the problems arising through the return of employes from military service may be minimized."

Union Label buyers play as important parts as Labor Union bargainers.

Maine State Federation of Labor Outlines Legislative Program for Submission at 1941 Legislature

Following is the Legislative program outlined by the Maine State Federation of Labor, to be submitted for consideration at the 1941 session of the Legislature:

(Changes indicated by parentheses and capitalization.)

In order to reduce the number of accidents in construction and building trades the following amendments are proposed to the provisions relating to labor

Chapter 54, Revised Statutes 1930.

Sec. 9. Appointment of commissioner, deputy, etc. A state department of labor and industry shall be maintained under the direction of an officer whose title shall be Commissioner of Labor and Industry and state factory (AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) inspector. He shall appoint a deputy who shall be clerk of the department, and deputy state factory (AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) inspector * * *

Sec. 10. Work of department: enforcement of laws, etc. The department shall collect, assort and arrange statistical details relating to all departments of labor and industrial pursuits in the state; to trade unions and other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; to the number and character of industrial (AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) accidents and their effect upon the injured, their dependent relatives and upon the general public; * * * and the exploitation of such other subjects as will tend to promote the permanent prosperity of the industries (AND THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE WORKERS) of the state. * * *

Sec. 12. Powers of commissioner or agent, etc. The commissioner, as state factory (AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) inspector, and any authorized agent of the department of labor and industry, may enter any factory or mill, workshop, private works,

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British Labor Official Braves Elements to Attend Annual Convention of Federation

The sixtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which promises to be one of the momentous conclaves in the history of organized Labor, will open in the Municipal Auditorium at New Orleans on Monday morning, November 18th.

President William Green will deliver the keynote address at the opening session of the convention and the annual report of the Executive Council will be presented to the delegates.

This report, as is customary, will discuss national and international developments of interest to labor and will recommend convention action on labor's most important problems. The report will include a full statement of membership and finances, showing the American Federation of Labor is stronger now than ever before in its history.

More than 600 delegates, representing 106 national and international unions, State Federations of Labor, City Centrals, A. F. of L. Departments and directly affiliated local unions, are expected to attend the convention.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt leads the list of guests invited to address the convention, but it is unlikely that he will be able to come. If he cannot appear personally, he is expected to send a message to the convention.

Other speakers who have accepted invitations to address the convention include:

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress; Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion; A. J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board; Na-

SIR WALTER CITRINE

tional Labor Relations Board; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Federal Loan Administrator; Jesse Straus, administration, U. S Housing Authority; Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War; Dan

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Deplores Fact Maine Is Not Mentioned In Government Bulletin as Having Made Progress in Labor Legislation

In reporting the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Bangor on Saturday and Sunday, October 26-27, Secretary Charles O. Dunton stated that much of the two-day conference was spent in discussing labor legislation and how little has been accomplished in the passage of labor laws during the past half-dozen years.

"The conclusion was reached," says Secretary Dunton, "that Maine is a backward State so far as such legislation is concerned. Bulletin No. 40 issued by the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor, entitled Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, does not mention Maine, and neither does Bulletin No. 42, entitled Recent Progress in State Labor Legislation. The only man which shows Maine in white, indicating progress, is in reference to minimum wage laws, and applies only to women and minors in one industry.

"It is to be hoped that Maine will not long remain in its unenviable position as a backward state in the protection of the rights of its workers. The best influence for betterment of these con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Maine's Federal District Attorney Picked as One Whose Duties Make Him an Important Official

In An Interview With Labor News Correspondent, John D. Clifford, Who Takes His Job Seriously, Gave Indication That Violators of Wage and Hour Law Will Have A Tough Time "Getting Away With It."

By ALBERT N. TARDIF

Meet the D. A.! In Maine, he's John D. Clifford of Lewiston. In every judicial district of the United States there is a District Attorney, appointed by the President. Mr. Clifford was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1933.

An interview with him proved to be an exchange of ideas. He welcomes one with a friendly handshake, offers a cigarett, lights one himself, and makes one feel at ease. When I called upon him he was occupied with his work, but when informed I would be unable to return for another week, he took time off to accommodate me.

Yes! I intended to interview him, but before I left he had me feeling so much at home that I was giving him my views on many subjects of current interest.

From "Who's Who in New England," I learned he was graduated from Bowdoin in 1916. Three years later he received his B.L. from Georgetown Law School. His home is in Lewiston, but has offices in Portland, where I met him, and at Bangor.

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Head of Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission Says Defense Will Need Most of Young Men Now on Unemployment List.

Says Present Offers For First Time in American History An Opportunity to Revive Every "Ghost Town" Where Factories Have Been Abandoned and Workers Left Stranded—Says Field Representatives Have Already Been Sent Out to Check on Facilities in Towns Having Empty Manufacturing Plants.

If America's defense program is carried out on schedule, over 5,000,000 unemployed men and women will be given work during the next 12 months.

That bright job prospect was revealed by Sidney Hillman, head of the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

"We can look forward with confidence to jobs for most of the old and the young who are now out of work," he declared.

So far all the labor requirements of the defense program have been met and machinery has been set up to fill every labor need as it develops, Hillman stressed.

Side by side with finding jobs for idle workers, the defense administration will also put "idle plants" to work, the labor chief added.

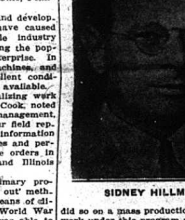
For the first time in American history, he said, an intensive effort will be made to revive every "ghost town", where factories have been abandoned and workers left stranded.

Hillman said latent labor and plant capacities of these areas would be used to meet national defense needs. The program will start in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Technological advances and development of new industries have caused the plants in some single industry areas to close down, leaving the population without useful enterprise. In most cases, buildings, machines, and power plants are in excellent condition. Skilled workers are available.

To carry out this revitalizing work with the aid of Morris L. Cook, noted consulting engineer in management, Hillman has appointed four field representatives to obtain full information regarding available facilities and personnel for national defense orders in the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois areas.

Hillman stated, "the primary program will use the 'farming out' method. This is an efficient means of dividing work. During the World War the Hog Island Shipyard was able to turn out a record breaking two ships a week only because 2,300 different plants participated. Some of these plants produced only a single part, but



SIDNEY HILLMAN

did so on a mass production basis. The work under this program will be broken up among the plants, diversifying

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Former Paper Union's Pres. Discusses Value of Organization at Meeting of District Council of Paper Mill Workers

Matthew J. Burns Stressed Need of Cooperation Between Employers and Employes to Solve Production Problems—State Federation of Labor Treasurer Urges Support of Maine Labor News to Ensure Success of Organizational Activities.

Sixty-three delegates, representing 10 local unions affiliated with the Maine District Council of Paper Mill Unions, were present at the quarterly meeting of the Council, held in the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, Bangor, on Sunday, October 13th.

Local unions represented included those from Woodland, Millinocket, Bucksport, Livermore Falls, Orono, Brewer, Mechanic Falls, Pejepscot, Lisbon and Rumford.

Principal among the speakers were "Matt" Burns, a former president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Fred W. Morris, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Pulp and Sulphite Workers; Richard W. Gustin, treasuper, Maine State Federation of Labor; Frank Berry, organizer for the Paper Makers, and Mrs. Sargent.

Mr. Burns spoke of the growth, objectives, gains and future of organized Labor. He stressed the need for cooperation of industry and labor; that workers must help in solving produc-

(Continued on Page 3)

Navy Sec'y Approves Pay Raise for 122,000 Gov't Shop Employes

Announcement was made in Washington last week that Secretary Knox had approved recommendations of a Navy Wage Board proposing pay increases amounting to about $3,800,000 a year for 44,000 civil employes.

In addition to these workers, who are employed at Navy yards and naval stations having more than 500 civilians on their payroll, the Department said the new wage scale would apply to approximately 122,000 civilian employes in its field service and that of the Marine Corps. It did not estimate how much the wage increases would total for the latter groups.

Copies of the new pay schedules have been mailed to all naval establishments and officials announced that detailed information concerning the rates should be available there now.

Secretary Knox's decision followed conferences between representatives of Metal Trades Unions employed in government shops and Naval officials last summer, which was in accordance with a rule that provides for such conferences at certain periods for discussing wage standards and other working conditions.

AFL Membership Almost Doubled Since 1937 When Formation of CIO Caused Serious Split in Ranks

Secretary Meany Attributes Prodigious Growth to Consistent, Constructive, Sound Organizing Work, Based on American Philosophy Which Has Always Been Exemplified—Padway Warns Against "Stabilizing Employment at Minimum Levels".

The American Federation of Labor is now at its all-time membership high, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reports in the latest issue of the American Federationist, out this week.

The combined enrollment of all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. on the basis of per capita tax payments, stands at 4,247,443. This figure is almost 60 per cent above the membership three years ago, when the total was 2,666,932.

The prodigious growth of the Federation is attributed by Mr. Meany to "constant, constructive, sound organizing work based on the American philosophy which our organization has always exemplified."

The CIO is condemned by Mr. Meany for causing civil warfare in labor's ranks. "The Communistic dual organization, he writes, has now been eliminated "as an important factor in the industrial and economic life of the country."

Declaring that the American Federation of Labor has never been in a healthier condition than today, Mr. Meany adds:

"All signs point to a continued increase in strength in 1941 and beyond."

The effects of conscription and the national emergency on labor unions, with particular emphasis on the contracts between unions and employers,

(Continued on Page 8)

Vacations With Pay for Paper Makers An Event in 1940 That Marked Great Progress for Workers

This and Other Notable Events Which Occurred During Past Year Will Long Be Remembered by Those Who, As the Result of Improved Conditions, Are Enabled to Enjoy Things They Have Been Dreaming About from Time Immemorial.

(Special to The Labor News)

East Millinocket, Me., Nov. 10.—The year 1940 should long be remembered for several notable events which happened. One of the first was the granting of vacations with pay to over 75 per cent of paper mill employes. This is considered to be one of the greatest benefits given to the hourly-paid men since the big raise of 20 per cent in wages when we received back in 1920. Even that raise was five per cent less than the Paper Makers and Pulp Workers' Unions believed they were entitled to receive at that time. While the majority of paper mill employes were working 48 hours per week and a large number worked as many as 72 hours, leaving very little time to spend our well-deserved raise, it was considered very good. We have had several smaller raises since then, but our biggest gain was the week's vacation with pay and the reduction of hours each week through the Wage and Hour law.

Getting that vacation with pay, along with the shorter hours, has enabled a great number of lower-paid men to visit sections of the country which we used to read about but never hoped to see. The vacation clause has now been made a part of about 90 per cent of the agreements which have been signed by paper mill unions.

LOTTERY FAVORED

Another outstanding event was the "big lottery". That will be remembered for a lifetime by millions of men between the ages of 21 and 35. The Maine State Federation of Labor prepared and presented a bill to the State

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Part Played by State Federation of Labor in Re-election of President Roosevelt Explained in Radio Talk

President B. J. Dorsky Offered Telling Points to Demonstrate Importance of Continuing President in Office for Another Term—Contended Maine Labor Must Base Its Decision on Selection of Leader Upon Actions and Not Words.

In a radio broadcast on the eve of election, Benjamin J. Dorsky, president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, reviewed the present situation with regard to the workers' choice of the respective candidates for the Presidency of the United States. As the result of his summation of the records of President Roosevelt and that of Wendell Willkie, he drew the conclusion that Labor would be best served in sustaining the present Administration.

That this view prevailed, overwhelmingly, the verdict of the polls on November 5th, has conclusively shown. Space will not permit of reproducing completely this excellent address, but the following telling points are indicative of the plot of his substantial and effective plea. Mr. Dorsky said, in part:

"As president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, I speak for the Executive Board that has carefully weighed Labor's role in the present Presidential election. It is now prepared to present its conclusions.

"No previous national election has been of more vital importance to labor than that scheduled for Tuesday, November 5th, 1940. No previous election has been preceded with a period in which Labor has played such an important political role; and at no time in the history of this country have Labor's gains in the nation, and in the

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Portland Painters' Local 567 Honors Six Old Timers at Dinner Sponsored By Union at Eastland Hotel

Members who have faithfully served their union for 25 or more years, and whose activities have been responsible for the progress made by the organization, are entitled to more than passing notice.

Members of Portland Local 567 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, fully realized this, and on last Tuesday sponsored a dinner at which six of their oldest members were the guests of honor, and who occupied a special table reserved for the occasion.

The affair had a double meaning to members of Local 567, as it marked the 40th anniversary of the organization, which held its first meeting under its charter on November 3, 1900.

Honored as members with continuous membership of 25 or more years, were Niles Hanson, who joined the local in 1915; Edward J. Coppack, 1912; William H. Batchelder, 1904; Arthur Willett, 1907; Edward J. Bangs, 1906, and Charles McMonigle, 1914.

Alonzo F. Young, a former president of the Maine State Federation of Labor and former president of the Bar Harbor Painters' Union, now organis-

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Portland Barbers Vote to Affiliate With State Federation

According to word released by Secretary-Treasurer Raymond Wimert, of Journeymen Barbers' Local 210, the organization has voted to affiliate with the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Local 210 has made great gains in its membership, and conditions have been greatly improved as a result of a re-organization drive last year.

Vice-President Anthony Merlino of the International Union has been a frequent visitor to Portland, where he is well known for his sincerity in the interest of union problems.

Active officers of the local union are President Anthony DiPilipo; Vice-President Harry Adamson, and Recording Secretary Benjamin Fineberg, who, with Brother Wimert, are responsible for over 90 per cent of the local industry being organized.

AFL Members Named to Selective Service State Appeal Board

Philip T. Place, president of Electrical Workers' Local 333, and John H. Wheeler, vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, were named by Governor Lewis O. Barrows as labor representatives on the Draft Appeal Board.

Mr. Place is a veteran of the World War and past commander of the Stewart Morrill Post, A. L.

Mr. Wheeler is secretary of his local union in Millinocket, and while there well known trade unionists on the Appeal Board, Labor is surely well represented.

Part Played By

(Continued from Page 1)

State of Maine, hung so precariously on a political thread. Labor's vote will determine whether our industrial freedom and our social gains are to be retained, in the years to come, or to be forever lost in these United States.

"President Roosevelt rests his case for re-election upon his past record. As State Senator of New York, as Governor of New York, and as President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt has unremittingly fostered, promoted and developed the interests of Labor.

REFERS TO MARCH, 1933

"In March, 1933, when President Roosevelt entered the White House, banks were closed and factories were shut down. Eighteen million men were without jobs, and without hope. How can we forget that, since then workers in the United States and its territories made the greatest progress in the history of Labor? This progress has been secured and made permanent with the aid and cooperation of the Roosevelt Administration."

Mr. Dorsky then reviewed the long series of progressive labor legislation which has been of such benefit to the workers, including the National Labor Relations Act, the Wagner Act and the laws regulating fair standards of labor; establishment of the basic 40-hour work-week in general industry, with time and a half for overtime—all were referred to as attributable to a cooperative and understanding Administration.

Social security legislation was then referred to as being a great boon to those not hitherto thus projected. "To-day," said President Dorsky, "twenty-eight million workers are insured against loss of employment, and more than one billion dollars has been paid out to them in unemployment benefits. Other social security legislation protects the aged and jobless worker, who otherwise would face a hopeless picture of enforced unemployment."

Turning from this 100 per cent endorsement of President Roosevelt, the speaker dwelt for a time upon the business record of Mr. Willkie, as one having had no previous legislative experience. He cited at some length the course of Mr. Willkie's business career, showing him to be the fully recognized and accredited counsel for and defender of, large vested interests, particularly those in the public utilities category. Many of such companies, he said, were at present either in litigation against the Government, or had been convicted of anti-labor practices, including fostering "company unions" and the employment of repressive measures directed against the workers.

In conclusion, President Dorsky thus appealed to his radio listeners:

"Maine Labor must retain its hard-earned liberties, given to us by President Roosevelt. Maine Labor must base its decision upon action, not words. The Maine State Federation of Labor has no other choice than to support President Roosevelt in his campaign for re-election as President."

should elect men to office who have had experience in Congress?

Yes, the President has been returned to office mainly through the efforts of the laboring men and women of this country, whom he has benefited as much as any man possibly could.

The next big event is the election to place and when, John L. Lewis resigns as head of the CIO, which event he predicted if labor in this country broke tradition and elected the President for a third term. We wonder if Mr. Lewis is a man of his word? He has had only one term in that office, but that has been for life!

LEONARD GAGNON.

Conductors on the Maine Central Choose Own Representatives

According to word received by the local Lodge of the Order of Railway Conductors, employed on the Maine Central Railroad, they will continue to be represented in negotiations with the National Mediation Board by the O. R. C.

This is in accordance with an announcement by General Chairman John F. Casey, who said that the result of the local Lodge's vote favoring the continuance of representation by the O. R. C. was made known by W. G. Limp of the National Mediation Board, who had conducted the election on complaint of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that a dispute existed among the conductors as to who should represent them in accordance with the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. Casey said the Conductors had contended no dispute existed.

Utility Co. Line Department Men Enjoy Shore Dinner

Twenty-two employes of the Line Department of the Cumberland County Power and Light Company gathered at Perry's-a-While, on Great Diamond on October 25 for a shore dinner. Employes of the Garage Department also were present.

Among those in attendance were Superintendent Alfon Jordan; Forest White, assistant superintendent; Edward T. Emerson, safety director; Raymond Benson, Raymond Boudway, Creighton Cain, John Elliott, Victor Erickson, Eugene Fenton, Eugene Houghton, Wesley Tripp, Arthur Willard, Lauriston Rumery, James Kilmartin, Alexander Landry, Frank Lynch, Philip T. Place, Ralph Prescott, James Seymour, Roy Strout, Clayton Harris.

A social was enjoyed after the dinner.

Carpenters' 517 in New Quarters; All Members Steadily Employed

Carpenters' Local 517 of Portland, whose offices were located on Congress street at Monument Square for many years, now occupies new quarters in the Atwood Building on Center street, just a minute's walk from the main thoroughfare of the downtown section of the city.

When your correspondent "dropped in" to say hello to old friends, he was greeted by Charles Taylor, business agent, and "Ed" Sylvester, the dean of active union members of Portland. The business office is conveniently located at the head of the stairs and is equipped to handle the local's business. There is also a large hall for meetings, which is also the headquarters of several other Portland local unions.

Brother Taylor has been very busy the past few months placing members of his local on Federal, and private contracts, in addition to having more than 50 new members within the past few weeks.

Every member of Local 517 who is able to work has been placed on jobs, and regular employment seems assured throughout the Winter months, according to Mr. Taylor, who attributes the unprecedented boom for the building trades to the construction of army barracks at the various camps in the Army Forts, and the demand for workers on industrial, mercantile and home property building, repairing and remodeling.

Deplores Fact

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions which can be conceived, is unified effort on the part of organized labor." Mr. Dunton said.

"When local unions become interested enough in their welfare to get out and defeat Representatives and Senators who do not give them desired representation, then will they be an improvement in labor legislation.

"It is hoped that this coming legislative session will give each local union a line on how their public servants are performing in Augusta. And may their acts of commission or omission be the gauge by which they are measured when next they seek public office," he said in closing.

Vacations With Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

Legislature several years ago in favor of a State Lottery, but was not very successful. Of course the suggestion was to sell tickets for cash and pay out cash prizes. The law-makers failed to see where such lottery would benefit the people, and thought it would do more harm than good.

It would seem to this mental lightweight that one year of a man's life which is now at stake in the big lottery is more important than the price of a cash ticket would be. Supposing The Federal government had collected even fifty cents each from over 17,000,000 men who are now in the draft, raising about $8,000,000. It would have been possible to give the six thousand men who drew the first numbers $1,333 each, leaving two million dollars to pay expenses.

While a thousand dollars is not very much money, it would at least be a nest-egg towards building a home for many of which are sorely needed in this country, and fifty cents would not make or break anyone, even the lower-paid men. It would be a very simple matter to dispose of seventeen million lottery tickets in this country if the Federal government could actually see the vast amount of money that goes to other countries each year for lotteries that are counterfeit.

If a lottery dealing with the lives of men can be operated by the government in a fair and honest way, then why cannot a smaller lottery dealing with dollars also be handled fair and honestly? Let us have a Federal lottery about four times each year.

FRANCHISE RIGHTS!

The largest event was the day when the voters in this country were privileged to enter a booth and vote for the man of their choice for President. That is a privilege not accorded to residents or citizens of other countries, where leaders are chosen because the common man is never considered or consulted with about his choice.

We have heard and read a lot of things of a dictatorial nature that have been done, or would be done, if any man were to be elected to a third term as President. Why should any man believe that stuff, or try to teach that when we have hundreds of men in this country who have been elected to office, three, four, and even five and six terms. Why should a third term as President be more harmful than a third term in any other office? Haven't we dozens of Representatives and Senators who always claim that the people

Former Paper Union

(Continued from Page 1)

tion problems because they are most intimate with some of them. Supervisors must be fair, just and efficient. Playing favorites, he said, disrupts and disorganizes and creates inefficiency and discontent.

Mr. Morris spoke of the things that had been accomplished since the last meeting of the Council. New locals, new gains, increased pay, vacations with pay and better working conditions in organized plants had resulted.

Organizer Barry spoke of the necessity of representatives of labor and industry meeting to discuss their mutual problems.

GUSTIN LAUDS THE LABOR NEWS

Mr. Gustin explained the functions, objects, hopes and advantages of the Maine State Labor News, the only newspaper in Maine which deals with workers' problems primarily. It is the only source of authentic information regarding labor questions, labor leaders and labor activities, he said.

Mr. Gustin explained how the money paid in for subscriptions enabled the State Federation to send free copies to prospective organizations, thereby helping to build unionized workers as to benefits and advantages of unionism, and he said the Maine State Labor News could be used as a means of expression for all workers and groups of workers.

Progress made in organizing paper mills in the State was told by Organizer Morris, when he said he recalled when there were only three organized mills in Maine. His talk followed an announcement of Delegate Jerome Smith of Old Town, who said a new union had been formed at the Basin Mill, with more than 100 members.

The Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan was explained by Mrs. Pearl Savage.

C. Arnold Brown, vice-president of the Council from Woodland, explained theis plan of insurance aid to workers which paid the first week to injured workers, who would receive compensation thereafter from the Workmen's Compensation Act provisions, and paid sick benefits to workers who would not receive compensation benefits.

President J. Phare Jones presided.

Will A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Name Committees to Bring About Unity?

With John L. Lewis removed as the stumbling block against Labor unity, the question arises as to what is going to happen at the convention of the CIO which is to open its sessions in Atlantic City on Monday, November 18, the same day that the A. F. of L. will open its convention in New Orleans.

There is a strong likelihood that inasmuch as leading officials in the CIO have been desirous of bringing about unity, and made good progress through committees which met with representatives of the A. F. of L., further efforts will be made to bring both organizations together to work out some plan for reconciliation.

As far as the A. F. of L. is concerned, the same attitude that prevailed two years ago when its committee and that of the CIO agreed upon terms, only to be repudiated when presented to Mr. Lewis for approval, now exists. The initiative, however, must be taken by the CIO, which, because of Lewis' proposed resignation, is likely to occur during the convention.

There is much speculation as to who will succeed Lewis as president of the CIO at the convention. The most likely candidate is Philip Murray, who is known to be favorably viewed by both sides. The same can be said of Sidney Hillman and Emil Rieve, all three being recognized as the most important officials in the organization.

Principal opposition to taking action, however, it is feared will come from Communists, who exercise considerable power in several national unions of the CIO, these including Automobile Workers, Rubber Workers, Maritime and Transportation Workers. These, it is claimed, were largely responsible for the stand taken by Lewis in refusing to endorse the report of the Resolutions Committee, which provided for an amicable settlement of differences.

In referring to the possibility that the CIO convention may take action to resume negotiations with the A. F. of L., those who realize the power exercised by Communists, are inclined to discount the possibility of any action being taken at this time. They say that, for the most part, the convention will be packed with delegates who are either Communists of fellow-travelers, and that it is thought these will fight any move to bring about unity.

Much will depend, therefore, on the influence of delegates representing organizations that are void of Communistic domination, and whose financial contributions for the support of the CIO have been an important factor in its maintenance.

On the other hand, there is a strong feeling prevalent that with John Lewis out of the way, it will be easy sailing for those who are sincere in their desire for the development of some means by which a solution for the problem which for nearly five years has kept the Labor movement divided.

Portland Truck Drivers Local 170 Seeks Patronage for Coal Firms Employing Union Men

In a communication received and acted upon at a recent meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, Truck Drivers' Local 340, which experienced considerable difficulty with several local coal dealers, requested support of concerns which employ members of Local 340. The communication, which is self-explanatory, and endorsed by the C. L. U., follows:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: May we again urge you, with the approach of Fall and Winter, to purchase your coal from Union companies only?

"Union drivers receive at least $2.00 more per week than do non-union drivers. Companies employing Union men need and deserve your patronage so that they can maintain these higher Union wages.

"Truck Drivers' Local 340 now has agreements with the following companies, which agreements remain in force until September 31, 1941: Clint Burns, City Coal & Coal Co., Harold G. Pride, Randall-McAllister Co., and the F. C. Sullivan Coal Co.

"No other coal companies in Portland employ Union members. Labor trouble still exists with the Portland City Coal Co., Portland Gas and Coke, Wright Coal Company. Please ask all members of your Union to cooperate. Sincerely and cordially yours,

"DAVID HASWINGS, Secy.
"Truck Drivers' Local No. 340."

Auxiliary Head to Entertain Members

Mrs. Alice Howe, president of the Central Labor Union Auxiliary, will entertain the members at her home, 28 Reynolds street, on Wednesday evening, November 12th. After a brief business session refreshments will be served and games enjoyed.

MRS. HARRIS TENDERED PERSONAL SHOWER

Mrs. Clayton Harris of Latham St., South Portland, was the guest of honor at a personal shower for her at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Roberts, Congress street, West End.

Molders' Local 248 Affiliates With CLU

Local 248 of the International Molders' Union of North America was accepted as an affiliate of the Portland Central Labor Union at its meeting on November 4 at Electricians' Hall, 236 Federal street.

Local 248 was a generous supporter of the Strike Defense Committee of the C. L. U. during the coal strike of last summer. H. E. Bagley of South Portland is secretary of the local union.

Machinists' 1256 Initiates 17 Members

Portland Local 1256 of the International Association of Machinists, accepted 17 new members at its 60th annual meeting. Members of the local are employed in the Thomas Laughlin Plant on Portsigo and the Maine Steel Products plant at South Portland and recently were granted wage increases with the renewal of their contracts.

It is reported that another large class of candidates will be acted upon at the next meeting of the union. Since its organization, the members of the union have made considerable progress.

Typographical Union, Local 66, Loses Three Members by Death

During the past two months, Typographical Union No. 66 has lost three members by death, these being President John Murphy, Eugene H. Floyd and Frank H. Elder.

President Murphy's death came as a severe shock to members of the union and his host of friends in the local labor movement. He had been active in organized Labor circles for many years, and Local 66 is recorded as having made excellent progress under his administration.

Eugene Henry Floyd, aged 75, until his retirement in 1925 had been employed on the Evening Express for 26 years. He was born in Portland and had been a member of Local 66 for more than 40 years.

Frank H. Elder, 84, was one of the oldest living printers in the State, who retired eight years ago when he became an I. T. U. pensioner. He was born in Portland in 1855, and joined Local 66 at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, more than 50 years ago.

OLD-TIME BRICKLAYER DIES AT 74

James J. Hopkins, aged 74, who died recently, had followed his trade as a bricklayers for many years, but of late had been employed as a fireman and shoreman and was a member of that local union.

He was born in Ireland in 1866, and came to this country when a young man and settled in Portland. He is survived by four daughters and three sons. Since his retirement, he had made his home with a daughter, Mrs. Mary Faulkner, on Spring street. He had been ill for several months.

Maine's Federal D. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

The duties of the district attorney are to bring prosecutions against persons and companies violating Federal laws and to represent the United States Government in such cases. Records show that Maine's D. A. has been alert in his duties. He secured the first conviction in the country against violation of the Wage-Hour Law. He made front-page headlines last Spring when he revealed that $100,000 in wages earned but not paid, will come to Maine workers as a result of work in connection with enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law.

Mr. Clifford stated at that time that the workers' attitude is changing and that employes were showing a greater willingness to report violations, and seemed to realize it is to their advantage to assist the Government in uncovering illegal practices "which work to their disadvantage".

To an outsider, it would seem that this cooperative attitude on the part of workers has been brought by Clifford himself. His record in office is one to inspire confidence. The workers have full reliance in the D. A., and that is why they readily cooperate.

Tardif Elected Vice-President of Portland Typographical Union

Albert N. Tardif, Labor News columnist and member of Portland Typographical Union No. 66, was elected vice-president of his local at the regular meeting held October 20.

Mr. Tardif has been a delegate to the Portland Central Labor Union for more than five years, and is a past president of that organization. He is chairman of the Central Labor Social Security Committee. In that capacity he has contributed a column on Social Security for The Labor News during the last two years.

Francis Morton, who had been serving as vice-president of Local 66, automatically became president on the death of President John Murphy, which occurred early in October.

Wage and Hour Recess Committee to Hold Hearing Nov. 21st

The legislative recess committee appointed by Governor Lewis O. Barrows, at its organization meeting held at the State House on November 6th, voted to hold a public hearing on wage and hour legislation in the Senate Chamber on Thursday, November 21. The hearing would be at two p. m., followed by an evening session at 7:30 p. m., so as to give all interested parties an opportunity to be heard.

State Senator Gail Laughlin presided, and State Representative G. Joseph Gousse of Van Buren acted as secretary. Other members of the committee attending were: Luther Dana of Westbrook, representing industry; R. W. Gustin of Gardiner and Horace E. Howe of South Portland, representing labor, and Representative John G. Marshall of Auburn. The other member of the committee was the late Benjamin Cleaves, representing the Associated Industries of Maine, who passed away last summer.

Bar Harbor Carpenters Enjoy Social Hour After Business Session

In reporting on activities in Bar Harbor since the last issue of The Maine State Labor News, W. E. Barnes, secretary of Local 459 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, writes as follows:

"The quarterly call meeting of Bar Harbor Local 459, held on Monday evening, October 7th, was especially well attended. After brief business session at which one new member was obligated, and one application accepted, refreshments were served, consisting of lobster stew, doughnuts and coffee. These were prepared by a committee consisting of Everett Johnson, Elwood (Happy) Hanscom and John (Bud) Hodgkins.

"The pool tables in the hall also were used quite extensively until a late hour." Secretary Barnes concludes by saying, "Labor conditions have been quite satisfactory here this season."

In and Out of the News

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES OUT ON BAIL

Edwin Bobb of Kennebunk, a Jehovah's Witness, was sentenced to two and one-half to four years in State's Prison by Justice Edward P. Murray on the charge of assault with intent to kill. Verdict was rendered by a York County jury in Superior Court at Alfred on October 22. A new trial was denied, but Bobb was subsequently released on heavy bail, pending a hearing on January 1st, next, on a bill of exceptions.

POTATO MARKETING PLANS FOR N. E. STATES

The New England white potato, famed for its general nutritional qualities, is being made the object of a concerted selling effort on the part of all New England States. These are represented by the individual Departments of Agriculture of all the States from Maine to Rhode Island. Under the title of the New England Potato Marketing Committee, the drive will be conducted in cooperation with the New England Council, whose managing director is Dudley Harmon of Boston.

Plans contemplate a "potato week" this month, with much advertising and promotional literature sponsoring this product, through all classes of retail markets, independents and chains included. This year's bumper crop of potatoes is indicated as a special opportunity to stock up heavily on the prime article of table food.

PORTLAND AIRPORT NEARING COMPLETION

It is now stated that the Portland municipal airport will be practically completed within a very short time. This will include the new Administration building, paving, and other essentials of the completed project.

As to the cost of this construction, Portland has contributed $20,000, under a $35,000 Federal grant for the building, which was begun last Spring. Portland's share of the $81,000 total cost of the airplane runways construction is but $7,200.

LARGE PACK OF CODFISH CAKES

Everybody in New England, almost, likes codfish cakes. It is a time honored family dish which has come down from early Colonial days. But, the rapacity of some city restaurant keepers, where potatoes-and-bread are palmed off for the real, Simon-pure codfish cake, has caused the public demand to fall off. This is said on good authority, and should encourage the producers of "real" codfish cakes to give the public the real goods, and have no fear for the result.

Just now, Eastport interests are said to be planning to attack the market in a big way. It is planned to produce many thousands of cases of codfish cakes, to be boxed for shipment at the Bearskin Neck plant this Fall. This specialized industry will also create considerable employment in which both men and women will share. The same interests are also hopeful of revolving herring, another New England delicacy, and allied products. These little industries are the real hope of reviving trade, and should be encouraged in every way.

INSURANCE COMM'R LOVEJOY RESIGNS

C. W. Lovejoy, State Insurance Commissioner, has tendered his office although the term does not expire until next March. It is understood Mr. Lovejoy has arranged to enter the employ of a private insurance company.

Governor Barrows, in accepting the resignation, expressed regret. Later, on the requested Governor-elect Sumner Sewall to name an appointee to the office which Mr. Lovejoy quitted yesterday, November 13.

27,000 EMPLOYED IN RECREATION INDUSTRY

The Maine Development Commission of Augusta, reports that the State's recreational industry is a big factor specific for the last season provided employment for over 27,000 persons, and bringing them wage returns of $8,550,000.

"Summer hotel and camp employes, guides, camp counsellors, boat captains and marine workers in general, served to swell the roster of those mainly benefited by this constantly increasing industry. Gasoline station attendants, storekeepers, and domestic help figured as auxiliary beneficiaries in the general scope of such recreational pursuits.

CONSIDER GRANITE FOR AIRPORTS

No quarried stone exceeds granite in

(Continued on Page 7)

Truck Drivers' Court Case Watched With Intense Interest

Members of trade unions are taking much interest in the injunction proceedings against officials of Truck Drivers' Local 340, now being held in Portland before Chief Justice Guy H. Sturgis.

The case resulted from an attempt on the part of 10 disgruntled members, who, at a rump meeting last May, elected officers and tried to secure control of the union.

Claiming that they had violated the union's constitution, and on the advice of officials of the International Union, these were fined amounts ranging from $5 to $50 each, aside from losing their jobs. They are seeking restitution of their money and positions through action in court against union officials.

The case is being watched with much interest, with many hopes entertained that Business Agent Conary and Secretary Hastings, who are standing the brunt of the case, will be upheld. According to information secured by the writer, those who are causing trouble for the union were trouble-makers from the time they joined, and unable to secure control of the local as they had planned, are resorting to the present method for getting satisfaction.

"Pins and Needles" Well Attended

Among Portlanders attending the opening night of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union presentation of "Pins and Needles" at Boston, were Organizer and Mrs. John R. Dunn, Organizer and Mrs. Michael Dunn, Vice-President Horace E. Howe of the State Federation of Labor and Mrs. Howe, and Mayer Molko.

Forest City Motors Showing Streamlined 1941 Chevrolet Cars

The new 1941 Chevrolet motor cars in the streamline models with refinements that make this line one of the best values for the coming year of the automobile industry, are now being displayed and demonstrated by the Forest City Motor Company, authorized dealers in Portland.

"More for your money" is offered the Chevrolet buyer in the 1941 models than in any other previous year, states Manager Ulmer of the Forest City Motors, who says that many union members of Portland and nearby towns are among the owners of Chevrolets who appreciate the greater value of the new models now on the market.

Rockland Adopts Govt's Stamp Plan for Food Distribution

The Federal Food Stamp plan of distributing surplus agricultural commodities to persons receiving public aid has just been adopted by Rockland, it has been announced by Mayor Edward R. Veazie.

The food stamp system has been frequently described, but it may be repeated, briefly: Families who receive public aid or assistance, purchase food stamps which will be accepted in all grocery retail stores of the city. For every dollar's worth of stamps, so purchased, the buyer receives free, half that amount, or the rate of 50 cents of free stamps for each one dollar's worth of cash expended. The result is that the aid receiver gets 50 per cent in free stamps which must be used only for the purchase of designated "surplus" products at the store where the trade is made.

One advantage of the system is, that all grocery stores which have been definitely approved by the Rockland or other local authorities, can dispose of such surplus products in the ordinary way and with the assurance that the goods go to those who need and desire them.

Surplus products which are available to the holders of the free (blue colored) stamps, include a liberal variety of foodstuffs generally used in the diet and household of the working community. In the case of Rockland, these articles of food include butter, rice, lard, pork products, corn meal, eggs, prunes, beans, wheat and potatoes, as well as most fruits in season.

ATHERTON'S
42nd ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now Going On!
SAVE MONEY ON
THANKSGIVING and CHRISTMAS NEEDS
BY BUYING NOW — WE FEATURE
GLENWOOD
UNION-MADE
STOVES and RANGES
ATHERTON'S
FREE and CENTER STREETS, PORTLAND

HORACE HOWE'S COLUMN

Do you know that Painters' Local 237 is represented by a full quota of delegates at nearly every C. L. U. meeting. Why not all other locals? It is most important that all organizations have a full attendance of delegates at all meetings.

William LaVecque, business agent for the Plumbers' Union, is extremely busy securing plumbers and steamfitters, as the demand for these skilled mechanics has increased greatly due to increased building construction and national defense work.

Among delegates missed at the C. L. U. are those from the Bakery Workers, and we hope to see them again soon. How about it, Jimmie Barron?

They say "Phil" Place has deserted Woodrow Clipper III, and has taken over the responsibilities of Clipper IV. Well! we all hope there are only parts of one car in the gadgets that make an automobile go and that the new problem child will give no trouble outside of gas—so necessary for motive power.

Raymond Conary, business representative of Truck Drivers' Local 333, suffered a sprained back and lacerations of the hand in a recent automobile accident. Secretary Hastings' car was considerably damaged as the result of the accident.

Mrs. Benjamin Dorsky of Bangor is recovering from a recent accident and soon the "labor widow" of the President of the State Federation of Labor will resume her activities.

Among the recent calls to service with the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va., was J. A. Panarese, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Panarese of Deed St.

John J. McLeod, the poet of Local 333, whose favorite sport is cunner fishing off Shore Acres, Cape Elizabeth, will soon be obliged to discontinue this sport due to the wintry blasts, and will hibernate with his poetry.

Robert A. Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seymour of Lancaster St., is now stationed at Chicopee Falls, in Massachusetts, with the U. S. Aviation Corps. "Bob" is a well known local athlete.

Karl Hincks of the Refrigeration department, will soon join the throng of mighty hunters. According to reports, he has the trusty rifle all polished and is rarin' to go. So, it's an unwritten law that this writer of this column must try out a piece of venison. So! All you hunters take notice!

For information on Social Security benefits, do not fail to read "Al" Tardiff's column in this newspaper.

A jolly time was enjoyed after the Central Labor Union meeting on October 16, when the delegates were treated with refreshments, and those loyal committee members, does much credit for its success. On the committee were Brothers Rocco Germaine, McKenna and McNeill. A good time was missed by those not in attendance. Vice-President Farran of the C. L. U. did a marvelous job on those Italian sandwiches in spite of the fact he is undergoing extensive dental work.

Alexander F. Eagles, of Electrical Workers' 567, is employed in Bath on national defense work.

Sympathy is being extended to Benjamin Gallant on the death of his father at Westbrook on November 1st.

Secretary Raymond Boudway of Local 333, Electrical Workers, and Mrs. Boudway have returned from a hunting trip at Caratunk.

Robert Williams of the Line Department of the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, has been transferred to the Engineering Department.

Miss Gloria Gagnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gagnon, celebrated her sixth birthday October 29 at the Elmwood avenue home, South Portland.

Vice-President Frank Lynch of Local 333 has completed a course in first aid.

Carl Rawcliffe of Hampden has joined the Line Department force to the Power Company, taking over the duties of Robert Williams.

Laurel Haynes of the Plum Street Station has been observed in historic Stroudwater, where it is reported he plans to construct a new home.

The Barbers' delegation at the C. L. U., consisting of Brothers DiFilipo and Adamson, will be augmented by Brother Nappi.

Alfred Martin, C. L. U. treasurer, says that those new combined checks and vouchers are a great help. Of course, you have noticed that the Union Watermarked paper, and they also carry the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. If your local desires information as to how this combination can be secured, get in touch with President Hyman Erlick of the APTC, 59 Kellogg street, Portland.

Congratulations to Painters' Local 237 on their 40th Anniversary.

Richard LeGrow and family will enjoy Thanksgiving this year in their new home, regardless of the date.

Edward Bates was the victim of an automobile accident recently, in which the car was considerably damaged.

Machinists Wanted at Watertown, Springfield, Newport, Portsmouth

To meet the great demand for machinists and toolmakers for the national defense program, the United States Civil Service Commission urges qualified persons to apply for these positions. The rates of pay are as follows:

Watertown, Mass., Arsenal, machinist—$6.96-$8.88 a day; toolmaker—$7.76 to $9.52 a day.

Springfield, Mass., Armory, machinist—$5.52-$7.12 a day; toolmaker—$6.28-$8.80 a day.

Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards, machinist—$7.448-$8.448 a day; toolmaker—$7.968-$8.928 a day.

Newport Torpedo Station, machinist—$7.296-$8.256 a day.

The necessary application forms and further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at any first or second-class post office in New England.

Civil Service Board Announces Exams for Compositors

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations to fill the positions listed below. Applications must be on file with the Commission's Washington office not later than the closing dates given in each case. Two closing dates are given for some of the examinations. The first governs receipt of applications from persons in States east of Colorado; the second, from Colorado and States westward. The salaries are subject to a retirement deduction of 3½ per cent.

Printer, hand compositor, $1.20 an hour; printer, slug-machine operator, $1.26 an hour; printer, monotype keyboard operator, $1.26 an hour; Government Printing Office. Employment is on a 40-hour week basis. Applicants must have completed eight years of schooling and a five-year apprenticeship as printer. In addition, they must have had one year of experience as journeyman printer within the past 10 years. Closing dates are November 28 and December 1, 1940.

Lithographer, $1,800 a year; also junior, $1,440 a year; assistant $1,620 a year; senior, $2,000 a year. Negative cutter, $1,800 a year. Junior copper plate map engraver, $1,440 a year. Appropriate experience in lithographic reproduction work or in the engraver's art is necessary. For these positions applications will be rated as received until further notice.

Full information as to the requirements for these applications, and application forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first or second-class post office in New England.

CFU Delegate to Ask Next AFL Convention Be Held in Providence

The "Come to Providence" drive started by representatives of the Providence Central Federated Union and the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor last year, will be vigorously revived in New Orleans this month, when the Federation will open its 60th annual convention on Monday morning, November 18th.

To represent the C. F. U. at the convention, and upon whom will greatly depend the success of the drive, is Delegate J. Arthur Beauregard, who, at the October 9th meeting, was elected as the Central body's official delegate.

By no means, however, will Mr. Beauregard find that the delegates at the New Orleans convention are unacquainted with this invitation, as not only did the committee which started operations make a strong impression on representatives of international unions, most of whom attend A. F. of L. conventions year after year, but by a barrage of communications sent to officers of international unions, State Federations, and Federal locals during the past year.

Included among Providence locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Department are some of the oldest and most progressive organizations in the country.

Plumbers, Steamfitters Give National Pres. Rousing Welcome

More than 100 members of Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union of Greater Providence, Newport, Fall River and other locals attended a joint meeting in Providence and heard a most interesting address by President George E. Masterson of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, at Building Trades Council Assembly Hall.

Included among other important matters discussed by President Masterson was the union's jurisdiction covering oil burners, refrigeration and air conditioning, over which there had been some question during the past few years. He gave much encouragement relative to the big factor which plumbers, steamfitters and other building craftsmen are going to prove in the national defense program, stating that notwithstanding efforts made to break down present working conditions, opposition on the part of Labor has been such as to offset any mass effort in this direction.

This was Mr. Masterson's first visit to New England since assuming the presidency of the United Association. He had previously visited locals in Connecticut, Springfield and Worcester.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT THAT TELLS THE STORY!

Connecticut Federation of Labor Plans Extensive Organizing Drive For Action During Winter Months

Thirty A. F. of L. and International Union Representatives, in Meeting With Officials of State Federation of Labor at Bridgeport Last Thursday, Outline Vigorous Campaign to Organize the Unorganized—Details Left to Committee of Five, With John J. Murphy as Chairman—Frank P. Fenton, A. F. of L. Organizational Director, Present at Conference.

Strike while the iron is hot," has been the policy of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and which made that organization one of the most progressive Federations in the country.

Realizing the present as most opportune for bringing to the working people of Connecticut the message of Labor, and by this means making them fully realize the benefits to be derived from organization, it is proposed to conduct a state-wide organizing campaign which, as outlined, will include all unorganized crafts in the state.

Greatly interested in this move are officials of the American Federation of Labor and those of every international union in whose jurisdiction there are workers who would be eligible to membership in their respective organizations.

In all, there were 30 representatives of the A. F. of L. and international unions who attended the conference with officials of the Connecticut Federation, which was held in the Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, last Thursday. Representing the A. F. of L. were Frank P. Fenton, director of organization activities, and John J. Murphy, New England representative, both of whom expressed much satisfaction over the proposed campaign, and pledged their undivided support for its success. Representing international unions were many of the major trades, who pledged assistance not only to organize the unorganized, but to lend their efforts to established local unions which need assistance.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

The plan as outlined will be to conduct organizing activities in all industrial centers in the State. While details were not completed, suggestions offered by State Federation officials met with approval, and will be made known within a few weeks, after having been decisively outlined by a committee of five, with New England A. F. of L. Representative John J. Murphy as chairman.

The committee has as its task the preparation of an organizing campaign that will include all crafts at which

FRANK P. FENTON
A. F. of L. Director of Organization

workers are engaged throughout the state. Principally, these include metal workers, building trades mechanics, textile workers, transportation workers, bakery and confectionery trades, longshoremen barbers, printing trades, boot and shoe workers, building service employes, cigar makers, laundry workers, retail clerks, clothing workers, dyers and finishers, engineers and firemen, leather and novelty workers, hatters, cap and millinery workers, hotel and restaurant employes, theater employes, paper makers, rubber workers, tobacco workers, and others.

With business having increased substantially during the past few months, and which resulted in making jobs for thousands of workers in various industries, it is deemed an opportune moment to conduct organizing activities on a large scale, and to do the job as it should be done, no means will be spared to put on a campaign during which thousands of workers will be extended opportunities to become affiliated with A. F. of L. unions.

"Never in the history of the Labor movement in Connecticut," said Secretary John J. Egan of the State Federation of Labor, in a telephone conversation with the writer this morning, "have there been so many requests from unorganized workers to become organized as at present, this applying especially in those industries which have enjoyed healthy increases in business during the past few months. Much of the proposed campaign was prompted by constant demands coming from hundreds of workers who feel organization is needed—not only as a matter of protection against possible discrimination, but for the establishment of working conditions similar to those enjoyed in organized industries.

"We are waiting for a report of the special committee to work out details," Mr. Egan said, "and just as soon as this is forthcoming, the drive will be started in all centers with officials of the Federation feel confident will result in a huge success."

Vermont State Federation to Outline Its 1941 Legislative Program at Quarterly Meeting in December

Secretary Robert Sinclair announced yesterday that the executive board of the Vermont Federation of Labor, which is to hold its quarterly meeting in Barre next month, will have as its special purpose the outlining of the organization's legislative program to be presented to the 1941 Legislature for consideration.

Included among other matters also, are several resolutions referred to the executive board by the annual convention, held in Rutland last August, which demand improvement in the Unemployment Compensation Act, an apprenticeship system to be operated under the supervision of the government, the State, industry and Labor; inclusion of occupational diseases in the Workmen's Compensation Law; opposition to unnecessary work on Sundays; a State Labor Relations Act to conform with the Federal law amending the Old Age Assistance Act, and others.

As a means for increased representation at legislative hearings, Secretary Sinclair, in compliance with action taken at the convention, is communicating with all affiliated Central bodies and local unions to be represented in as large numbers as possible, and that attention is called to this matter, as well as calling upon all unions to appoint committees to contact members of the Legislature on behalf of Labor's bills.

It is agreed that while Senators and Representatives, as a rule, are courteous and will listen to union legislative agents, they are more likely to give serious consideration to requests from the home-town folks, when contacted at their homes.

"It is therefore important," says Secretary Sinclair, "that officers and members of local unions become conversant with the Federation's legislative proposals, and by this means be in a position to intelligently explain same, and wherefores, to convince legislators that Labor's bills should be enacted into law.

"With a more friendly feeling existing on the part of dairymen toward labor organizations, which has been manifested to some degree during the past year, strong hopes are entertained that the passage of remedial legislation such as exists in other States, may come about at the next session of the Legislature."

Particular among matters to be called to the attention of legislators at hearings will be amendments sought for improving the Unemployment Compensation Act. There was much criticism against the administration of this law at the Rutland convention, and one of the Federation's Legislative Committee's activities will be centered on amendments which it is hoped will do away with many abuses such as were reported to be heaped upon applicants since the law went into effect.

While no date has been set for the meeting, it is expected to be held several weeks before the opening of the 1941 Legislature.

New Record Set by $112,548.41 Wage-Hour Restitution in N. E. States During Month of October

Wage-Hour restitutions for back wages and unpaid overtime totaling $112,548.41 were obtained for 2,899 employes in 690 industrial plants in New England during the month of October, Charles R. Hersum, acting regional director of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, stated this week in his regular monthly report submitted to Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

This sum, which represents restitution that have been paid or on which initial payments were made during October, sets a new record for the total amount of restitution collected in the New England area during any one month since the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect October 24, 1938. The previous record total of restitution for any one month in this region was $108,990.74, obtained in September.

The average payment of restitution in October to each employe receiving wages and overtime previously illegally withheld, was $38.82, as compared with $27.03, the average restitution paid in September to 4,031 workers in the New England area who received restitution totaling $108,990.74.

Electrical Workers New Pres. Makes Good Impression on Delegates Who Attended Mass. Council Convention

According to delegates representing Worcester Local 96 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Association, held in the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 2-3, the newly elected president of the Brotherhood, Edward G. Brown, made a fine impression on the 125 or more delegates in attendances, and who bespeak for him a most successful future as head of the international union.

President Brown addressed the delegates at Saturday afternoon's session, and was also the principal speaker at the banquet at the Biltmore Hotel in the evening.

Principal among important matters discussed by President Brown was the apprenticeship system as advocated by the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Council, in connection with the educational division of the U. S. Department of Labor, which he felt confident is solving a problem which, when the National Defense program was outlined, caused considerable excitement on the part of a certain element among manufacturers, who felt certain that much difficulty would be experienced in securing sufficient skilled labor to meet demands.

Mr. Brown also discussed at length present relations between employes and employers, which, except in few instances, he said have greatly improved, and that this is resulting in large National Defense projects being completed with little or no interruption.

Also present at the convention were New England A. F. of L. Representative John J. Murphy; A. F. of L. Organizer Rose Murphy, a member of the

Authorized Labor Newspapers In the New England States

For the information of New England business men who are frequently approached by solicitors purporting to represent labor publications, the New England News Letter prints here the titles of labor papers "generally recognized by the New England members of the American Federation of Labor" and furnished by Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and a director of the New England Council:

"THE MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS", official newspaper of and published monthly by the Maine State Federation of Labor, and entered at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, November 14, 1932.

"THE RHODE ISLAND LABOR NEWS", official newspaper of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor and endorsed organ of the Providence Central Federated Union, published every month by the Labor News Company and entered at the Post Office at Providence, R. I., January 7, 1928.

"THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR NEWS", official newspaper of and published monthly by the Newspaper Printing and Publishing Company, Inc., 17 Federal Street, Worcester, Mass., and entered at the Post Office at Worcester, Mar. 17, 1906.

"THE LABOR NEWS", carrying International Labor News Service and the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, published every Friday by the News Printing and Publishing Company, Inc., 17 Federal Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Full Democratic Sweep in Rhode Island With John E. Fogarty, Pres. Of Bricklayers, Elected to Congress

Of particular interest to members of trade unions was the election of John E. Fogarty, president of Providence Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local No. 1, who, in the big Democratic sweep in Rhode Island, was elected to Congress in a heavily Republican district by a majority of 13,000 votes.

Mr. Fogarty's election is considered remarkable not only because of the big Republican majority rolled up for Congressman Sandager two years ago, but because it was brought about by the efforts of organized Labor, through loyalty and liberal contributions to his candidacy.

What is also most remarkable is the fact that this was Mr. Fogarty's first experience in the political field, and being the youngest labor official in the State. He will have the distinction of being the first member of a trade union ever to have been elected to Congress from Rhode Island.

Organized Labor, through its State Federation, Central bodies and local unions in the district, got behind Mr. Fogarty and the entire Democratic ticket with most enthusiastic support, and which resulted in a clean sweep—for which Labor is given much credit.

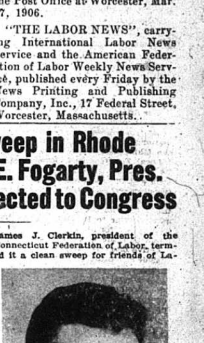
UNION MAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN CONNECTICUT

Like Rhode Island, the Democrats scored a decided victory in Connecticut, including the election of William Fitzgerald, a member of the Molders' Union, to Congress by a substantial majority. Mr. Fitzgerald served in Congress in 1937-38 but was defeated two years ago. In commenting on the splendid result in the Nutmeg State, Telephone Workers' Union, a unit of the Brotherhood; James P. Meehan, secretary of the Massachusetts Building and Construction Trades Council; Herbert Dallis, representing the Massachusetts Department of Education; "Al" Frank, employer member of the Massachusetts State Board of Examiners, and Walter Kenefick, representing the employes; William Steinmuller, Hartford, organizer for the Brotherhood; James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor; Harvey Saul, Rhode Island Commissioner of Labor; William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, and others.

Among important resolutions adopted at the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor convention, held in Manchester last week, was one favoring the appointment of James P. Meehan as Labor Coordinator for National Defense in Massachusetts.

In his report of conditions existing in Massachusetts, President John J. Reagan announced that as far as can be ascertained, all members of Electrical Workers' Unions throughout the organization's jurisdiction, which includes Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are reported as being employed.

It doesn't take a painstaking research to find what's wrong with our economic system—it's our failure to look for the Union Label.



JOHN E. FOGARTY
President, Providence Bricklayers' Local No. 1, elected to Congress

James J. Clerkin, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, termed it a clean sweep for friends of La-

bor, and over which organized Labor is highly pleased.

In New Hampshire, where President Roosevelt scored a substantial majority, the Republican candidate for governor, Dr. Blood, and the Republican candidates for Congress were re-elected.

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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Leo J. Ashey and B. J. Borsky

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employe.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Per Copy, 5 Cents.

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1932, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable send notice on Form 3579 to R. W. Gustin, 32 Dexter Street, Bangor, Maine.

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NOVEMBER, 1940

Let There Be Unity

Any political system which provides for independent parties, universal suffrage and free elections, and which guarantees liberty of speech and assembly, is an anomaly today. With the exception of the United States, no country on earth has such a system, and it is safe to say that it is an open question whether we can continue to maintain it even here unimpaired. The continuance of this system here will depend ultimately upon the ability of the people to recognize the fact that in these troubled times national loyalty is more important than partisan loyalty.

For the next four years, Franklin D. Roosevelt will be President of the United States—the President of all Americans and the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces. He will be the symbol and the agent of our national will. We can ill afford now to continue our partisan debauch. Sound democratic practice now prescribes a duty for the party in power and a duty for the party in opposition. The degree in which both parties recognize this fact will determine just how far we will achieve that national unity that is so necessary at this time.

The party in power must remember that it is called upon to govern all the people, and that any attempt to penalize anybody for exercising rights guaranteed by the constitution is an abuse of that power. Members of the opposing party have every right to expect even-handed justice from their successful opponents. But the duty of the opposing party is equally clear and imperative. If the party in power must scrupulously avoid abusing its power, the party in opposition must, by the same token, scrupulously avoid carrying its opposition to the point of mere obstruction for obstruction's sake.

Is it too much to hope that from now on there shall be no partisan fault-finding and abuse? But may such reckless clamor be drowned by the voice of a united America. Mistakes have been made, for which we are all to blame. There is work to be done, calling for wisdom and courage, and there is a share of that work for every man. Let us forget the election, and work together in a spirit of generosity and good will, to the end that, in at least one country, free men continue to walk the earth.

Capital and Labor Much the Same

It is probably safe to say that both Labor and capital, taken by and large, are sincerely doing their best, according to their light, to assist the government in its defense program. Many of the rumblings which were heard earlier concerning the efforts of business concerns and trade unions to demand their pound of flesh from Uncle Sam have died away. Plant expansion difficulties have been straightened out and the demands for a blanket ban on all labor law violators has been modified, the policies finally adopted by the government in both cases receiving general endorsement.

However, in the mix-up which confronted the Defense Commission at first, sight was lost of how the average trade union leader or business executive was asked to violate all his natural instincts and become a patriot overnight. Given circumstances where these leaders represented nobody but themselves, there would be no dearth of patriots, but the fact is that these men are merely hired hands who must account for their actions to stockholders or local unions.

The average representative might be a patriot and give the government all the best of it in some deal, but he recognizes the fact that he must go home afterward and report to a board of directors or local union, both of which have not been stirred by patriotic appeals. In a word, the individual loves his country and would make every sacrifice for it, but when he is hired by a group to drive a bargain, he is a different kind of animal.

When men become convinced that a common danger threatens them all, as demonstrated in Great Britain, they can become ardent patriots. However, up to that point they are not likely to be impressed by patriotic appeals that would work a hardship on the particular group with which they are affiliated.

Isolationists Reason Falsely

A recent editorial in the New York Daily News contains a thought that is being voiced generally by appeasers and isolationists everywhere; to wit: that evolutionary processes make it inevitable that Germany shall displace Britain, a decadent nation, as a first-class power, and that the United States should stand aside and let nature takes its course. The News says:

". . . Germany, made up of the most vital, aggressive and ambitious people in Europe, threatened in the World War to upset the European status quo and become the dominant power on the Continent. That would have been a natural equilibrium for Europe, and it was on its way to coming to pass when we threw in our weight."

Never was there a more specious line of reasoning advanced by those who would accept Hitler and his works. For generations the best minds of the Western World have visioned evolutionary forces as carrying the world to wider and wider applications of democracy, both political and economic. They visioned an extension of suffrage to all races, groups and classes, a growing realization of the State's obligation to protect the under-privileged, and the general acceptance of the fact that the liberty of the individual was of paramount importance.

And now we are told that evolutionary processes have decreed that this must all stop; that instead of freedom being the goal of man's social development, it is slavery. Norwegians, Poles, Hollanders and Czechs—all torn from their native soil and driven to forced labor by their conquerors. Freedom of speech, of the press, of religious worship and of association—aye, even of the right to listen to a radio—all blotted out wherever the Nazi blight has fastened itself upon a helpless people.

And now we are sneeringly told that evolution has decreed all this cruelty and wanton destruction. Bosh! If it be so, then Schopenhauer was right when he said that life was essentially evil and ought to destroy itself. If that be so, then it would be better than man perish and return to the earth from which he came; better that the world be turned over to the beasts of the fields, for they are far superior to the Nazi beast which now bestrides a world in flames.

On Good Authority

Rarely a day passes that the local press does not carry an account of the activities of the Federal Trade Commission in its continuous battle against monopoly and practices in restraint of trade. It is carrying on its task far better than most of us realize. Only in the rare instances when a case attracts nation-wide attention, are we forcefully reminded of the Commission's function. And then we find out what monopoly really is. It is something far different than the business-baiting politicians would have us believe. They would have us believe, for example, that "bigness" alone is by its nature monopolistic.

On the Federal Trade Commission's record, this is almost as great a fallacy as the one which usually accompanies it, namely, that "bigness" destroys competition, jobs and opportunities for local enterprise. The biggest enterprise in the country is neither necessarily monopolistic nor does it necessarily destroy competition. On the contrary, measured by Federal Trade Commission standards, it is a hundred to one bet that any one of our biggest enterprises is the very antithesis of monopoly.

Attacks on chain store systems are often considered by the politicians as good vote getting bait. They are fairly large and serve large consuming groups. Hence they are open to all the charges in the book pertaining to monopoly. Over twenty states have proceeded to levy special taxes against them with resultant loss to consumers.

The consumers lose out when the chains in a state are crippled, for the simple reason that the chains are not and never were monopolistic. They are exactly the opposite.

They have created competition by increasing efficiency in distribution and they have tended to curb monopoly by constantly working to lower the prices of necessities. The badge of monopoly does not fit the chain stores any more than it does most American enterprises. The Federal Trade Commission is the best possible authority for that statement.

Medical Care Shown Inadequate

Startling evidence of the tragic lack of systematic and adequate medical care in the United States is being revealed again by the young men volunteering for the army. First Lieutenant D. H. Drummond of the Army Medical Corps declared in New York that he had to turn down 30 per cent of the recruits from the Metropolitan New York area because of physical defects.

According to the Herald Tribune, Lieutenant Drummond said that "he was too young to be able to compare the applicants with World War soldiers, but he asserted he could not imagine how teeth, for instance, could be in much worse shape than were those of many of the volunteers. Some of the young men had almost no teeth left, he said. Poor vision, weak feet, shortness, bad ears, underweight or overweight were other defects."

The situation revealed is all the more distressing since almost all the men he examined believed they were in good physical condition or they would not have applied for enrollment. The selective service system will bring in many men with organic disorders and will undoubtedly result in an even greater proportion of rejections, the army official concluded.

Corroboration of Lieutenant Drummond's findings was given by Colonel L. B. Magruder, recruiting officer for the entire 2nd Corps Area, who disclosed that over a long period of time only one out of every three army volunteers from New York City, and one out of two from rural areas are found acceptable physically by the army physicians.

New England Manufactures Lead

New England's great leadership, in the way of general manufacturing industries, and the production of a multitude of articles entering into nation-wide commerce and trade, has again been confirmed by a recent survey and analysis. Therein it is shown that five billion (not million) dollars' worth of such products have been annually created within the six States of the New England area.

"Public recreation" has now attained the economic status and full proportions of an industry, the second in magnitude in New England. It is said to net an income of five hundred million dollars a year, as compared with sixty millions three decades ago. Transportation facilities take $100,000,000 of this major sum; retail stores, considerably more, while $100,000,000 is spent by vacationers for food and incidentals.

New England is unique in the sense that there seems to be "nothing too large, or too small" to engage the activities of the people of this area. From toys to battleships; leather, cotton, wool and general machinery; electrical goods, and quarry products—all may be found in New England, in any commercial quantity.

One explanation of the eminence of this favored area is in the fact that it is a seaboard territory, providing water-borne traffic to and from all parts of the maritime world. There is buoyant life and unconquerable vitality in a maritime environment. New England has been benefited thus down through the centuries, and will be ever favored into the mists of the dateless future.

Getting Butter and Guns

With election over, it is more than likely that the controls necessary for further speeding up of the defense program will come into play. So far, the voluntary system, according to informed observers, is working quite well and yet there are some hitches which cannot very well be eliminated without recourse to priorities and other regulations necessary in a war economy.

Despite this approach to regulation, business interests for the most part are as one with the government in desiring to see the utmost stability given to progress. There are some elements, of course, who want to throw overboard the whole defense program of recent years under the pretext of advancing defense. But all reports put these persons and organizations in a small and rather discredited minority.

Through the discussions of the recent Boston Conference on Distribution, and more recently at General Motors forum, it was significant that industrial leaders and experts are taking a practical view of the chances of achieving "butter and guns" for the country. The desire to avoid inflation appears to be a very sincere one and the opportunity to bring lower prices and a much wider distribution of goods through the economies granted by a capacity production is one that is apparently being analyzed carefully.

Lauds Labor Cooperation

Once in a great while some big men, among them heads of great corporations, express appreciation and laud Labor's willingness to cooperate for the success of industry.

The latest to express himself in this manner is Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, who, when announcing the expenditure of more than $50,000,000 for expansion of major plants in the East in order to keep up with defense orders, and which it is estimated will give work to 10,000 new employes, said he "saw no necessity for a breakdown of relations with labor unions. In fact, I would deplore it. When we ask our men to work more than 40 hours a week, they are paid overtime for it."

Mr. Wilson added: "The company's workers are cooperating patriotically to speed the defense program," and said the addition of 10,000 workers will bring the total number of employes on the payroll to 100,000, which he referred to as an all-time high.

Coming from as big an executive as the president of one of the world's greatest corporations, the statement is one which Labor can regard with no little importance.

Amazing Corporation Profits

"Everyone must make sacrifices for national defense," this country is being told, but the sacrifices made by big corporations are not apparent in their amazing profit increases.

The Republic Steel Company rejoicingly reports that its profits more than tripled, from $3,898,651 in the first nine months of last year to $12,633,333 in the same period this year.

The Libbey-Owens-Ford Company, big glass concern, reports that its nine-months' profits nearly doubled, from $3,902,515 in 1939, to $6,314,781 in 1940.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company (Bell Telephone Co.), boosted its profits to $204,093,257 in the year ended August 31, 1940, from $176,137,907 in the preceding year. Per share of Bell stock, the profit rise was from $9.43 to $10.92.

Gannett Tries to Fool Farmers

A few months ago, Frank Gannett, multi-millionaire owner of a "chain" of daily newspapers, was running around the country seeking the Republican Presidential nomination. He made a special bid for the support of organized Labor.

Those who were familiar with his record denounced him as a faker. When the convention met, he had only a handful of votes.

Now the "American Agriculturist", a farm paper controlled by Gannett, is waging a crusade against what it calls the "world's worst monopoly"—the American labor union. Farmers are told that all their troubles are directly traceable to the high wages and lawless tactics of city workers.

This lying propaganda is annoying, but not particularly effective. A short time ago, a farm paper, published in Des Moines, Iowa, conducted a nation-wide survey and reported that out of the 6,500,000 farmers it reached, about 71 per cent were sympathetic to labor unions.

"That would indicate," says Labor, official newspaper of the railroad brotherhoods, "the farmer is not the 'easy mark' Mr. Gannett imagines."

Important Labor Victories

Labor has good reason to rejoice over sweeping decisions by the Oregon and California Supreme Courts, upholding union rights, including the vital right of peaceful picketing.

An important feature of the California decision was upholding of union shop contracts as legal and the court's declaration that, "An employer has no constitutional right to conduct his business as a closed, non-union shop."

Both decisions are of national significance and interest, probably heralding similar decisions elsewhere, as they were based fundamentally on recent United States Supreme Court rulings upholding peaceful picketing. The Oregon decision was especially important, as the anti-union law it killed was advocated nationally by union-hating interests and led to attempts to pass similar laws in other states. The few that were passed were not as drastic as the Oregon monstrosity.

It is worthy of note that the Oregon victory was won by united action of all labor, the A. F. of L., CIO and unaffiliated railroad unions joining in the two-year fight to have the law held unconstitutional.

"Pre-Trial" Court Pays

The first month's operation of Chicago's "pre-trial" court has saved the city treasury at least $12,000, the American Municipal Association reports. The court was created to speed justice, and save costs for both litigants and taxpayers in cases involving small damage suits, broken contracts and unpaid wages.

Under the pre-trial court system, litigants are called into conference before their cases come to trial to see if the issues can be settled through conciliation and agreement. Municipal Judge Oscar S. Caplan, who presides over the unusual court, said about 31 per cent of the 2,250 cases called have been disposed of, and that action has been taken on all but 479 of the cases.

The association said the practice of calling cases in advance of trial for the settlement of issues has been of great aid in Cincinnati, Detroit and Los Angeles in bringing about settlements, and in stabilizing dockets so judges may be kept busy trying cases that deserve and are ready for trial.

Makes A Difference Who Says 'Em

An orator waved his arms and shouted: "It is time to brush aside this word 'democracy' with its connotations."

Those are strong words. They are almost seditious words—perhaps they could be played up as seditious if they had been uttered by the "wrong" man. In the event they had been uttered by some blatant Communist soapbox orator the speaker doubtless would have been hauled from his precarious perch and thrown into the klink.

Let's see who said that. Why, bless your soul—it was Merwin K. Hart, who proudly proclaims himself "president of the New York Economic Council", speaking before the Union League Club of New York. Doubtless he was heartily applauded and lustily cheered, for he was in the home of the super-Tories of the universe. The conclusion is that some words are seditious when uttered by the "wrong" people and patriotic when uttered by the "right" people. Truly, it's a great system.

Defense Training

Labor holds that training in work can best be acquired on the job and under work conditions. Management and workers know how to map out training fundamentals. Management's approach is from that of getting production within time limits, in accord with quality and quantity standards, and within estimated costs.

Labor's approach is based on handling materials, using tools, following work orders for the purpose of getting the product specified by standards within time limits.

Supplementary education needed to understand the job and to work and live effectively is the responsibility of vocational education.—American Federationist.

Your Government And Mine

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

The Declaration of Independence gives to all Americans the right to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness". These are regarded as our natural rights. But in the course of events some things which were regarded by many as "rights", have been restricted or limited. This was natural, as our civilization became more complex.

We long ago decided that there is no absolute individual right to do any particular thing, or to conduct one's business, or to use one's property, as one pleases, if such license were in conflict with the law of public necessity. Furthermore, we decided that we may exercise our personal liberty only insofar as the exercise of that right does not interfere with the liberty, safety or comfort of others. As the number of people in the community increased, as a matter of necessity each man's personal liberty decreased. The question of personal liberty was a comparatively simple matter when all men lived in sparsely settled areas, but as others arrived, personal liberty was decreased.

However, each new arrival made an added contribution to the common good so that life and happiness for all were enlarged and enriched. All of which means that there is no such thing as a "simple Democracy". The simplest form of government is that of an Autocracy, which gives one man the absolute right to rule the lives of all the people. Against this form of government, Americans have persistently rebelled.

Complex as our American Democracy may be, and limiting as it may the rights of all of us, nevertheless, in actual practice, we place all of our rights into a common pool, from which each of us draws as occasion may require, and by the common consent of all the people. This is the American ideal, the value of which has been demonstrated by 150 years of national experience, as against the revolution and turmoil of Autocracies in other lands, which are controlled by dictators.

Under the American form of government, no man is superior to any other man excepting as he may be placed in a position of authority by the consent of the governed. And, under the Constitution, Americans may amend their government any time that they wish to do so. Furthermore, they do not need to engage in a Revolution to bring this about. All they need to do is to persuade the required number of their neighbors that the kind of government they want is the best kind of government for all the people.

Biggest Cigar Plant in United States Signs Union Pact

The Cigar Makers' International Union, R. E. Van Horn, president, announces organization of all production workers, except machinists, employed by John H. Swisher & Son, Inc., in the big King Edward cigar factory at Jacksonville, Fla.

Future labor relations in the plant, said to be the world's largest cigar factory, will be governed by an agreement signed by the company and President Van Horn and J. L. Rhodes, American Federation of Labor organizer, on behalf of the Cigar Makers' Union. More than five million cigars are made in the plant in every five-day week.

The agreement provides for wage increases, one week's vacation with pay annually, and other benefits for the workers.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Joint Council No. 10
Leonard A. Ryan, president, 50 Trumbull St., Worcester; William A. Nealey, secretary, 56 Central Ave., Lynn.

Teamsters End New York Strike; Win One Week's Vacation With Pay

The strike of 1,500 over-the-road truck drivers, members of New York Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was settled with the signing of an agreement between the union and the Highway Transport Association, long-distance truck operators.

The terms of the new agreement, **which is for two years, provide for** one week's vacation with pay, the chief stumbling block in the negotiations; retention of the previous wage scale, under which drivers received from $44 to $56.50 for a forty-four-hour week, and establishment of arbitration machinery for the settlement of disputes.

Paid vacations are to be given to men with one year's service. A joint committee will endeavor to draw a more exact definition of the vacation qualification, with Mayor La Guardia of New York as the final arbiter if the union and employer representatives cannot agree. There is to be no change in the present schedule of starting hours.

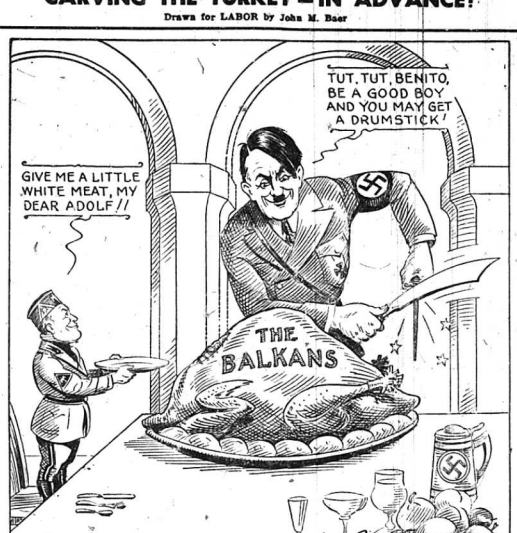
The agreement was signed at the union's headquarters, 74 Varick street, by William S. Devery, president, and Thomas L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of Local 807, and John Sutherland, president, and Joseph Adelizzi, managing director of the Highway Transport Association.

They issued the following joint statement:

"All parties are pleased that the strike has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. We are deeply appreciative of the help and counsel given by Mayor La Guardia in this situation. We hope and expect that the arbitration machinery provided in the contract will solve many of the problems which have been the cause of strife between the union and the association in the past."

CARVING THE TURKEY — IN ADVANCE!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



As the above cartoon illustrates, the balkans take the part of the Turkey of the Feast. Turkey and Greece, also, seem to go together, and before the end comes there may be a general all-round deal and show-down. Adolf and Mussy have it all planned out. Only, there is a maxim which runs: "The best laid schemes of mice and men go often astray". It may be so in this case? @

Dividing up your neighbor's property in advance, may not be all that is looked for by these two war-mad exploiters. There are lots of good fighters still left in Europe, as the Dictators may later on learn. And—Russia has not been counted in! A bad oversight!

Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation Scheduled for 3 Days in Washington Next Month

Secretary of Labor Perkins has announced plans for holding the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, November 12, 13 and 14, and made public a report prepared for that conference on the advance made by States in labor legislation since 1934, when she inaugurated these conferences. The Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will send representatives, as in previous years.

The States still lead in the field of labor legislation, says the Secretary's report to the conference, despite conspicuous new federal laws such as the Wage-Hour Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and the National Labor Relations Act. Workers injured on the job must still look to the States for compensation laws, workers unable to collect their pay must look to State labor departments for help in wage collection, and the States have a broad responsibility for protecting employes in many phases of industrial life, according to the report.

"The security of a Nation," the report says, "depends not only on its physical defenses but on the well-being of its people. Anything that contributes to greater health and safety, to proper working conditions, to more adequate standards of living, contributes to national defense."

To enable States to exchange information on labor legislation and, by comparison of experiences, to develop effective laws and efficient administration, Secretary Perkins in 1934 invited the Governors of the States and Territories to send delegates to a national conference to discuss common problems in this field. "State labor laws," says the report, "now reflect to a considerable extent the standards worked out and recommended by the successive National Conferences on Labor Legislation.

"Without a vigorous department of labor to administer the State's labor laws, and its services to workers, the printed word of the statutes may remain a dead letter."

Since 1933, five States have created new Labor departments. Twenty-one States today, compared to only two in 1933, are now actively promoting sound apprentice training in cooperation with industry, labor, and school authorities. These programs, always a community asset, lay now provide the basis for training of skilled workers vital to national defense. Every State has today an employment service and an unemployment compensation agency, and 16 States have passed laws for local use modeled along the lines of the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act, and several States have passed State labor relations acts.

Electrical Workers on Strike Since August 27, Vote Overwhelmingly for A. F. of L. Union in Big New York Plant

New York City, Oct. 30 (LNSB).—In an eighteen-to-one landslide, Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was overwhelmingly chosen as the exclusive bargaining agent of 1,500 employes of the Leviton Manufacturing Company in what officials of the National Labor Relations Board said was one of the most orderly elections in the history of that body.

The vote was 1,299 in favor of the union and only 70 votes were cast in opposition. Of the 1,499 workers eligible to participate in the election, only 104 abstained.

POLICE SHOW HOSTILITY

The Leviton workers have been on strike since August 27 in one of the most bitterly contested labor disputes here in recent years. In the beginning of the strike streets near the plant literally swarmed with police, mounted, on motorcycles, in police cars and on foot. Recently, however, repeated protests by union officials have resulted in a changed attitude on the part of certain police officers.

Men and women, many of them with children in their arms, participated in the election.

The conduct of the strike has won enthusiastic praise for Local 3 from many of New York's outstanding labor leaders. The strike has been carried on under the direction and supervision of H. H. Broach, union representative in charge, and former international president of the I. B. E. W.

Strike benefits of $7 a week were paid to each striker. The union also maintained a free restaurant for the strikers, their children and dependents.

The union's demands include recognition of the union—now settled as a result of the election—a minimum weekly wage of $16, abolition of an inhuman speed-up system of production and improved sanitary facilities.

Despite the decisive results of the election, union executives were united in saying that the strike would continue until a union contract was signed. So far the management has consistently refused to meet and negotiate with union representatives.

Wage-Hour Head's Right to Inspect Pay Rolls Upheld

The United States Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago mail order house, must permit the Wage and Hour Division to inspect its pay roll records in connection with the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The court refused to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Chicago, which ruled that pay rolls may be requisitioned as one of the functions of the Wage and Hour Division in its routine enforcement activities.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. had challenged the Wage-Hour Administrator's authority to examine the payrolls of 2,000 employes at the firm's branch store in Kansas City, Mo. The company contended the administrator was attempting unreasonable "search and seizure" prohibited by the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and that the Wage-Hour Division subpoena violated that Amendment.

Brewery Workers to Keep Draftees in Financial Standing

The Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America has notified its subordinate unions that a special release card has been issued absolving all members from the payment of dues and assessments during the period of service in training or voluntary enlistment in the armed forces of the government.

The card states, however, that the holder must be in good standing, fully paid up to date, when entering the service, and within 60 days after completion of his service he must report himself to the local union. Failure to do so automatically forfeits his membership.

Boiler Makers in the Selective Service Draft Exempted from Dues

"Boilermakers who tote guns for Uncle Sam can still tote their union cards." So says a communication from International President J. A. Franklin of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

Local unions have been informed that the International Brotherhood will keep in good standing any members enlisting in the military or naval forces of the government for national defense. According to the communication, members enlisting in the armed forces of the nation will receive free dues during their period of actual service, and will be permitted to carry their insurance at no increase in rate, as provided for in Section 1, Article 12 of the union's constitution.

Applications and full particulars may be secured from the secretary of the local union.

Men Wanted by Government to Develop Apprentice Standards

In connection with the increased activity of apprenticeship work in a variety of crafts in the manufacturing industries and building trades, the U. S. Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to secure experienced persons to aid in the promotion and development of national, state-wide and local apprenticeship standards under the Apprenticeship Unit of the Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor. The positions to be filled are: Field representative, $3,200; principal, $4,600; senior, $3,800; and assistant, $2,600. The salaries are subject to a retirement deduction of 3½ per cent.

Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office not later than November 18 if received from States east of Colorado, and not later than November 22, if received from Colorado and States westward.

Applicants must have had responsible experience in industrial work, trade union work, trade association work, or governmental work involving the development and promotion of improved labor and employment standards in industry. Part of the experience must have been in connection with the development or administration of apprenticeship. Applicants will not be given a written test but will be rated on their qualifications as shown in their applications, and on corroborative evidence.

Further information as to the requirements for the positions, and application forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first or second-class post office, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

1,150,000 Workers Were Added to Pay Rolls From June to September According to AFL Monthly Survey

The largest reduction in unemployment in any single month since April, 1936, took place last September, it was revealed this week in the official unemployment estimates of the American Federation of Labor. This decrease was 650,000. The unemployment total for the nation in September was 8,544,000, compared to 9,194,000 in August and 9,429,000 in September, 1939. (The drop in April, 1936, was 663,000.)

Employment gains in September were largely due to the stimulating effect on industry of defense program activities together with war orders from abroad and the customary Fall business pick-up.

Despite the great employment gains, it is surprising that with so many favorable factors progress in industrial re-employment has not been even more extensive. The increased productivity of workers may be responsible for the fact that employment gains have not kept pace with production gains. In the six industries listed by the Department of Labor as those most directly concerned with defense—aircraft, and engines, shipbuilding, machine tools, aluminum manufactures and explosives —69,000 persons obtained new jobs from June to September, 1940.

The need for materials for defense industries, however, and the demand for goods due to re-employment and increased workers' buying power have brought about a general listing of productive activity in the United States. This is shown by the fact that in industry and agriculture as a whole, from June to September, 1940, 1,150,000 workers have been added to payrolls.

Since September, last year, nearly 1,500,000 persons have gone back to work in the United States. This gain in employment has offset the 600,000 increase in our workers' population and reduced unemployment by 900,000. This decrease is small compared to the large number still without work. The 2,242,000 unemployed still working on CCC, WPA and NYA programs ought also to be absorbed into private industry.

Workers' incomes in the United States are above last June by 3.6% or $140,000,000 per month, and about September, 1939, by 7.3% or $272,000,000 per month. On an annual basis, workers' income today is at a level nearly $3,250,000,000 a year above September, 1939. This amount accounts for the important increase in demand for consumers' goods in the nation's retail stores today.

Painters Brotherhood Exempts All Members in the Selective Service Draft From Payment of Per Capita

Local unions of the Brotherhood of Painters' Decorators and Paperhangers are in receipt of Document No. 125, issued by the Brotherhood, which exempts local unions from paying per capita tax dues on members called in the Selective Service draft.

The document reads as follows:

"With the passing of the Federal Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by Congress, the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood had before it the consideration of granting local unions exemption from the payment of the monthly per capita tax of 80c per month due on beneficial members.

"After careful consideration of the subject and the registration date having been set as October 16, 1940, the President of the United States and with the earliest conscription not occurring before November, 1940, the General Executive Board therefore instructed me, as General Secretary-Treasurer, to prepare a plan for keeping in good standing in the Brotherhood members who are conscripted and are put in the service of our Country.

"As General Secretary-Treasurer, I have prepared a plan, in carrying out the authorization of the General Executive Board and conforming with the duties of the office as defined in Section 39 of the Constitution, to take care of the present situation and to continue until such time as a change is deemed necessary or until the General Executive Board or general membership by referendum establishes a different plan. The plan is established to apply to the locals of our Brotherhood in the United States and its possessions as covered by the Act, (the locals in Canada already are operating under this plan) to permit said Locals to be exempt from the payment of the monthly per capita tax of eighty (80c) cents on all beneficial members on whom said tax would be due beginning with the month of November, 1940, and each month thereafter until otherwise designated."

Gadsden, Alabama Officials Promise To Be Good to Labor and Will Benefit From Erection of Big Defense Plant

Gadsden, Ala., which, according to evidence disclosed at hearings before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, was the scene of frequent brutal vigilantism against representatives of trade unions, has raised the white flag, its officials having promised to be good, and in return for this pledge, the city will benefit from the erection of a large government shell forging and machining plant.

When learning that the War Department had allocated a large sum of money for the erection of the plant in Gadsden, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, with Dan W. Tracy, Assistant U. S. Secretary of Labor, are reported to have started activities which caused Army officers to get busy and straighten out matters in Gadsden that would curb the molesting of union workers and officials in that city.

This resulted in securing promises from City officials that they will cooperate not only in obtaining efficient production, but in carrying out the labor standards adopted by the Defense Commission.

These labor standards include protection of the right to organize under the Wagner Act. So, if Gadsden authorities live up to their promise, national defense may accomplish for the workers there what all the Federal labor laws have heretofore failed to do.

So far, developments are encouraging. The plant itself is to be built by 100 per cent A. F. of L. labor, under contract with the Rust Engineering Co., a union construction firm.

Railroad Unions Launch New Drive To Organize Shopcraft Foremen

A nation-wide drive to win collective bargaining agreements for foremen and supervisors of mechanics in railroad shops was launched by the Railway Employes' Department of the A. F. of L.

The campaign seeks to bring 12,000 to 15,000 such supervisory employes on the nation's carriers under the banner of the department, President Bert M. Jewell revealed. All are subordinate officials beneath the rank or title of general foremen.

Officers and general chairmen of the shopcrafts on roads throughout the United States were mobilized by Jewell to press the drive. They are to get signed authorization cards from the supervisors, and then petition the National Mediation Board for certification of the shopcraft unions as bargaining agencies for the men. After that is done, negotiations will get under way for contracts with carriers covering the supervisors.

This campaign, Jewell predicted, will completely wipe out efforts to form "dummy" unions among the supervisory employes.

Hitherto, while most of the supervisors retained membership in the craft unions from which they were promoted the unions have not bargained for them, Mr. Jewell explained. This condition prevailed because the shopcrafts have been concentrating their energies on elimination of "company unions" from the shops.

Now that nearly all of the "dummies" have been cleaned out, the A. F. of L. unions are going into action to bring bona fide representation for the supervisors, as well.

Jack Dempsey, in Role of Arbitrator, Gives Office Workers a Square Deal

Shakespeare had his Portia, but organized labor has a judge of equal renown, a jim judge, an honorable judge, a two-fisted judge—none other than Jack Dempsey.

The former heavyweight champion of the world, known in the sports columns as the Manassa Mauler, squared off against a tough labor problem at the behest of Supreme Court Justice Isidore Bernstein of New York, who appointed him arbitrator in a dispute between members of the American Federation of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Local No. 29940 and their employer, the Neo Gravure Printing Company.

Take it from the members of this union—Jack Dempsey scored a clean knockout in the first round.

His arbitration award, which takes effect November 1, gave the employes a ten per cent increase in pay, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, vacations with pay, sick leave, seniority, a preferential shop and other fine conditions asked by the union, including arbitration of any future disputes. The award will run for a year with provisions for renewal.

"Jack Dempsey is not only a great fighter, he's a great arbitrator," commented Frank Weikel, president of the American Federation of Office Employes' National Council. "We commend his judgment and good sense."

Inquiry revealed that Dempsey has a one hundred per cent union record and that his restaurants in New York are fully organized by union labor.

231 More Agreements Listed by Machinists

In a report of the progress made by the International Association of Machinists during five weeks, H. A. Schnirle, Grand Lodge Representative, listed new and renewed agreements with 231 employers.

In addition to a large number of wage increases many of the agreements included the 8-hour day and 5-day week, time and one-half for overtime, and Sunday work and double time for work performed on holidays, vacations with pay, and seniority provision.

It was announced that Machinists' Lodges won elections held to designate collective bargaining representatives at the American Can Company in San Francisco; Climax Machinery Company, Indianapolis; National Manufacturing and Stamping Company, of Des Moines, and Excel Curtain Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Pension Rights of Public Employes To Be Protected, Wagner Promises

In a telegram to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York agreed with the principle of amending S. 4269 to assure "the complete protection of the existing pension rights of public employes."

The American Federation of Labor asked Senator Wagner to hold the bill in abeyance until conferences can be held on the question of whether amendments are needed to safeguard pension plans of public employes.

The main objective of the bill, which was introduced by Senator Wagner in the Senate and Representative John W. McCormack in the House at the request of the American Federation of Labor, is to extend provisions of the Social Security Act to some 15,000,000 persons not now covered.

Senator Wagner's telegram to President Green said in part:

"Thank you for your recent letter on S. 4269. The essential objective of the bill is, of course, to extend old age protection to the millions who do not now enjoy its benefits, including the 1,500,000 public employes throughout the country who are not covered by a pension plan of any kind, as well as those who move in or out of employment covered by such a plan.

"Nothing in S. 4269 is calculated to repeal or interfere with the independent status of existing pension systems covering teachers, firemen, policemen, or other public employes, to reduce the benefits thereunder or to turn over to the Federal Government the reserve funds of such systems.

"You may be assured of my wholehearted cooperation in working out every affirmative safeguard to carry out the intent of the bill in protecting existing pension plans. I am, therefore, in complete agreement with the principle of any amendment along lines suggested in your letter and have so indicated to all who have written me."

Nation's Railroad Employes Benefit From Amendment to Unemployment Act Which Went Into Effect Nov. 1st

Washington advices are to the effect that more liberal benefits to railroad workers will accrue when the amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act go into effect. This will be on November 1st. Such benefits will then be largely increased, amounting to an average of 75 per cent over those provided in the original Act, which became effective on June 25, 1938.

Particular gains will include a reduction in the waiting time, increases in the number of days compensable, and also in the daily benefit rate.

Railroad employes to the number of about one million are covered by a national plan of unemployment insurance. They are the only employes blanketed by a national pool system of this kind. The other 28,000,000 employes in the nation at large are covered by the joint Federal-State unemployment compensation laws, varying with the legislative enactments of the individual states. When the Social Security Act was passed, this elastic provision was included, to forestall later claims of unconstitutionality of the law.

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Maine State Federation of Labor Outlines Legislative Program for Submission at 1941 Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

or state institutions which have shops or factories (OR WHERE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IS IN PROGRESS) when the same are open or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this section and the two preceding sections. * * *.

Sec. 12. Duty when conditions are found unsanitary, unsafe, or injurious to health. If the commissioner as such factory (AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) inspector, or any authorized agent of the department of labor and industry, shall find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary (OR SAFETY) arrangement of any workshops, factories (OR CONSTRUCTION) is such as to be injurious to the health (OR SAFETY) of the persons employed or residing therein. * * *, or agent of such workshops, or factories (OR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION) to make, within (THE TIME SPECIFIED BY THE COMMISSIONER) the alterations or additions, etc.

Sec. 14. Terms defined. (To the present paragraph, add "BUILDING CONSTRUCTION" SHALL MEAN CONSTRUCTION (OF ANY KIND) TWENTY FEET OR MORE ABOVE GROUND OR FLOOR.)

Licensing of Steam Engineers and Firemen. Rev. Stat. 1930, Chapter 5.

Sec. 145. Municipal examiners of steam engineers and firemen. * * *

Sec. 146. Operators to obtain certificates of competency; application; examination. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to operate a steam plant consisting of boiler and engine where services of an engineer or fireman are required, without first obtaining a certification of competency from said examiner: Section 145 to (153) inclusive of this chapter shall not apply to (PRIVATE) dwelling houses (OR) apartment-houses (OF FOUR OR LESS APARTMENTS) where the steam plant is used for heating purposes only.

Sec. 184. Not applicable to places of less than 40,000. (Eliminate this section.)

An Act Extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to Cover Occupational Diseases.

R. S., C. 55, amended. Chapter 55 of the revised statutes of Maine, known as the Workmen's Compensation Act, is hereby amended by the addition of the following sections:

Sec. 57. Title of law. The following sections of this chapter shall be known and may be cited and referred to as "the occupational disease law", the phrase "this law" as used in said sections refers thereto.

Sec. 58. Application of this law. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, incapacity to work or death of an employe, arising out of and in the course of the employment, and resulting from an occupational disease as hereinafter defined, shall be treated as the happening of a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and all the provisions of the act shall apply to occupational diseases; provided, however, that this law shall apply only to cases in which the last exposure to an occupational disease in an occupation subject to the hazards of such disease occurred in this state and subsequent to the date when this law takes effect; and provided further that in the case of pulmonary dust disease there shall have been an exposure to dust hazards in an industry in this state for at least two years within a period of five years prior to the last exposure.

Sec. 59. Definition of occupational disease. "Occupational Disease" shall means a disease or pathological condition normally peculiar to and gradually caused by hazards of the occupation in which the injured employe was regularly engaged at the time when he last became injuriously exposed to such hazards.

Sec. 60. False reports. No compensation shall be payable for an occupational disease if the employe, at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by which the compensation would otherwise be payable, falsely represents himself in writing as not having previously been disabled, laid off, or compensated in damages and otherwise, because of such disease.

Sec. 61. Aggravation of occupational disease. Where an occupational disease is aggravated by any other disease or infirmity, not itself compensable, or their incapacity or death from any other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in any wise contributed to by an occupational disease, the compensation that would be payable if the occupational disease were the sole cause of the incapacity or death as such occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes of such incapacity or death, such reduction in compensation to be made by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the amounts of such payments, as under the circumstances of the particular case may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants.

Sec. 62. Date from which compensation is computed; employer liable. The date when an employe becomes incapacitated by an occupational disease from performing his work in the last occupation in which he was injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease, shall be taken as the date of the injury equivalent to the date of accident under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where compensation is payable for an occupational disease, the employer in whose employment the employe was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease, and that one only, and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when such employe was last so exposed under such employer, shall be liable therefor; the amount of the compensation shall be based upon the average wages of the employe when last so exposed under such employer, and the notice of injury and claim for compensation, as hereinafter required, shall be given and made to such employer provided, however, that the only employer and insurance carrier liable shall be the last employer in whose employment the employe was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of the disease during a period of sixty (60) days or more, and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when the employe was last so exposed under such employer.

Sec. 63. Notice of injury; filing of claim. The provisions of sections 19 and 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act with reference to giving of notice, making claim, and filing petitions, shall apply to cases under this law except that in cases under this law the date of incapacity as defined in Sec. 62 of this law shall be taken as equivalent to the date of accident in said Sections 19 and 32, and the notice under Section 19 shall include the employe's name and address, the nature of the occupational disease, the date of incapacity, the name of the employer in whose employment the employe was last injuriously exposed for a period of sixty days or the hazards of the disease, and the date when employment with such employer ceased. Provided, however, that after compensation payments for an occupational disease have been legally discontinued, claim for further compensation for such occupational disease not due to further exposure to an occupational hazard tending to cause such disease, shall be barred if not made within ten years after the last previous payment.

Sec. 64. Partial incapacity. Compensation shall not be payable for partial incapacity due to occupational diseases except as follows: where an employe, though not totally incapacitated, is found by the Industrial Accident Commission to be affected by an occupational disease, and it is also found by the Industrial Accident Commission that such employe would be benefited by changing to another employment, and that such disease with such employe has progressed to such a degree as to make it hazardous for him to continue in his employment he shall be entitled to compensation for partial incapacity from the eighth day following the date of ceasing work in the hazardous employment, until he obtains, or there is available to him, employment in some occupation in which there are no hazards from such occupational disease; and thereafter to compensation equal to two-thirds the difference between his average weekly wages, earnings, or salary, before such ceasing to work, and the weekly wages, earnings or salary which he is able to earn thereafter, but not more than eighteen dollars ($18) a week; and in no case shall the period covered by such compensation be greater than three hundred (300) weeks from the eighth day following such date of removal.

Sec. 65. Compensation limits. Compensation for partial or total incapacity or death from occupational diseases shall be payable only in the following manner and amounts: If such incapacity or death occurs during the first calendar month in which this law becomes effective, total compensation shall not exceed five hundred ($500) dollars; if during the second calendar month, not exceeding five hundred fifty ($550) dollars. Thereafter, the total compensation payable for such incapacity or death shall increase at the rate of fifty ($50) dollars each calendar month. Such progressive increase in limits shall continue until the limit fixed in the Workmen's Compensation Act is reached. Compensation shall not be payable for incapacity by reason of occupational diseases unless such incapacity results within three (3) years after the last injurious exposure to such disease in the employment, and shall not be payable for death, unless death follows continuous disability from such disease, commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation is payable, and results within seven years after such last exposure.

Sec. 66. Dust disease; medical benefits. In the event of incapacity from a dust disease, the employer shall provide reasonable medical treatment, but liability for such treatment shall not precede the date of incapacity, nor extend beyond ninety (90) days from the date of incapacity; provided, however, that the Industrial Accident Commission may upon cause shown direct a continuance of such treatment for a further period of not more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 67. Waiver. Where an employe, though not actually incapacitated, is found to be affected by an occupational disease, he may, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Commission, be permitted to waive in writing full compensation for any aggravation of his condition that may result from his continuing in his hazardous occupation. In the event of total incapacity or death as a result of such disease, after such a waiver, compensation shall nevertheless be payable, but in no case, whether for incapacity or death, or both, for more than one hundred (100) weeks or to exceed eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars in the aggregate. A waiver so permitted shall remain effective for the trade, occupation, process or employment for which executed, notwithstanding a change or changes of employer. The Industrial Accident Commission shall make reasonable rules and regulations relative to the form, execution, filing or registration and public inspection of waivers or records thereof.

Sec. 68. Impartial medical advice. On request of a party or on its own motion the Commission may in occupational disease cases appoint one or more competent and impartial physicians, their reasonable fees and expenses to be fixed and paid by the Commission. They may be appointed to examine the employe and inspect the industrial conditions under which he has worked in order to determine the nature, cause and probable duration of his occupational disease, the likelihood of its origin in the industry, and the date of incapacity. The provisions of Sec. 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act shall apply to the filing and disbursement of their expenses.

If claim is made for death from an occupational disease, an autopsy may be ordered by the Commission under the supervision of such impartial appointees. All proceedings for or payments of compensation to any claimant refused to permit such autopsy when ordered shall be and remain suspended upon and during the continuance of such refusal.

LABOR RELATIONS

Under prevailing economic conditions individual employes do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers in many instances are members of ownership or employer associations organized for the purpose of dealing in matters of industrial problems. Such associations are protected by State legislation.

The denial by some employers of the right of unimpeded association and the interference of some employers with that right when recognized necessitate legislation protecting those rights by government supervision.

Experience has proven that protection by law of the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively removes certain sources of industrial strife and unrest, encourages practices fundamental to the free and orderly conduct of disputes as to wages, hours or other working conditions, and tends to establish equality of bargaining power between employer and employes.

DEFINITIONS:

PERSON—Person shall mean one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

EMPLOYER—Employer includes any person acting in the interest of the employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the State or any political subdivision there of, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or any one acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

EMPLOYEE—Employe shall include any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice by an employer, and who has not obtained any other substantial and equivalent employment, but shall not include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any person employed by his parent or spouse, nor any one whose work has ceased in violation of a valid contract.

LABOR ORGANIZATION — Means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employe representation committee or plan, in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING includes, but is not restricted to, the process of negotiating terms and conditions of employment between employers and employes through representatives, for the purpose of embodying the results of such negotiations in an agreement for a period of time.

SUPERVISORY EMPLOYES means employes who are regularly employed in supervising the work of others in a manner similar to that performed by foremen in similar factories, plants or business establishments, and who are empowered to hire and fire.

COMPANY UNION means any labor organization, membership in which is limited to the employes of any one particular employer or which the employer has initiated or created or whose initiation, creation, existence or administration he has suggested, participated in, dominated, interfered with, or supervised, of which the employer maintains, finances, controls, dominates, or assists in maintaining or financing, or to which the employer donates free service, equipment, materials, office, meeting space or anything else of value for the use thereof, provided however, that the term company union shall not be construed to include any labor organization or branch thereof which is affiliated with an association of labor organizations of more than 10 trades or crafts, which association has been in existence for a period of three years prior to the adoption of this act.

PURPOSE—The purpose of this act is to protect the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection, free from interference, restraint or coercion of their employers.

COMMISSION CREATED—There is hereby created an independent administrative agency within the Department of Labor and Industry, known as the Labor Relations Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, which shall be composed of three members, one representing the PUBLIC, one a representative of EMPLOYERS, and one who is a member of a bona fide trade or labor organization to represent EMPLOYES, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint an administrator with no stated term of service.

The original members of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of not more than three years so that the term of one member shall expire each succeeding year and their successor shall be appointed for three years. Vacancies on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner, except that their term shall be for the unexpired term of the member whom he is to succeed.

A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission, and two members of the Commission shall at all times constitute a quorum.

The Commission shall, at the end of each fiscal year, make a report, in writing, to the Governor, stating in detail the work it has done.

SALARIES—Each member of the Commission shall receive a salary of $10.00 for each day of actual service. The reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses of members of the Commission, while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, shall be paid from the State Treasury upon the audit and warrant of the Controller, upon vouchers approved by the chairman. Attorneys appointed under this act may, at the request of the Commission, appear for and represent the Commission in any case in court.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Commission to appoint individuals for the purpose of conciliation, mediation or arbitration, salaried from the Department of Labor and Industry, or other departments.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—The Commission shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, or rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. These rules and regulations shall become effective upon publication in the manner which the Commission shall prescribe.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES—Employes shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, free from interference, restraint or coercion by the employer, provided that nothing in this act shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization requiring as a condition of employment membership therein of all employes eligible to such membership.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES — It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with or restrain any employe directly or indirectly through agents or any other person in the exercise of any right created or affirmed by this act. To discriminate in regard to hire or tenure or any term or condition of employment. To negotiate, maintain, recognize, or bargain with any company union. To refuse to bargain with the representative or representatives designated by a majority of the employes in an appropriate bargaining unit, or to refuse to put into writing and sign an agreement when reached? To refuse to discuss grievances with such representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES AND ELECTIONS—Representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employes voting at an election conducted pursuant to this section, shall be exclusive representatives of all the employes in such unit for the purpose of collecting bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment or other conditions of employment.

The Commission shall determine in each case the appropriate bargaining unit to effectuate the purpose of this act, and certify thereto in writing. Whenever it appears there is a controversy or question concerning the representative of employes, the Commission shall investigate and may after appropriate notice to all known interested parties provide for an appropriate hearing and certify in writing to all persons entitled thereto the name or names of the representatives that the Commission has found to be the proper bargaining unit.

The Commission may conduct an election by secret ballot of employes to determine such unit if in its judgment it is desirable. Certification shall be made within ten days unless an election by secret ballot is ordered. An election when ordered shall be held within ten days after the close of the hearing.

No company union shall be permitted a place on any ballot.

Supervisory employes shall not be eligible to vote in any election.

Nothing in this act shall interfere with the jurisdiction of any court.

Whenever there is an appeal by any party from the certification of the commission the Attorney General's department of the State shall represent the Commission in any subsequent court action.

Whenever a written detailed complaint of violation of this act shall have been lodged with the Commission they shall conduct a hearing of a public nature, giving due notice thereof to all interested parties, and shall within fifteen days render their written findings which shall become effective, unless appeal is taken, within ten days.

The Administrator shall act as examiner for the Commission and shall be by its duly authorized agent in any investigation or proceeding established hereby. He or the Commission shall at all reasonable time have access to, for the purpose of examination, any evidence or records of any person being investigated.

Subject to reasonable rules and regulations, records of proceedings under this act shall be open to the public.

PENALTIES—Any person who shall wilfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Commission or its agents in the performance of duties pursuant to this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment or both.

Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike or engage in other concerted activities, or to deprive any party to a labor dispute of the rights, benefits and protection contained in the provisions of any other act, general or specific, or of any local law.

An appropriation sufficient to care for the necessary expenses of administering this act shall be added to the general appropriation for the Department of Labor and Industry.

Italian Fascist Group Here Small But Might Become Dangerous to Nation, Mussolini Foe Warns

"Out and out Italian-American Fascists constitute no more than five per cent of the Italian population" in the United States but might become a danger to American democracy, Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, well-known liberal and foe of the Mussolini regime, says in a study of Italian Fascist activities here, issued by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Around the small Fascist nucleus, Salvemini says, clusters about 35 per cent of the Italian population, "with a mentality which has not yet clearly become Fascist and anti-democratic but which might crystalize at the first emergency."

He estimates that about 10 per cent of the Italian-Americans are definitely anti-Fascist, while the other 50 per cent are primarily concerned with their own affairs and tend to leave politics alone.

Prof. Salvemini charges that Italians who have no desire to do anything except mind their business and earn a living are constantly bombarded by Fascist propaganda.

"Italian speaking Catholic priests with rare exceptions (for example that of the priest in Detroit) are carriers of Fascist propaganda in the United States."

Professor Salvemini warns that a blind wave of indiscriminate anti-Italian persecution would strike, not at the handful whom he regards as really dangerous but at the great mass of innocent men and women whose only guilt lies in bearing an Italian name.

He recommends, however, that the Italian Embassy and consulates should be required to reduce their staffs and to limit their activities to the 760,000 Italian immigrants who will retain their Italian citizenship.

He further urged that sources of Fascist radio and school propaganda should be investigated and radio speakers, journalists, parish priests and lecturers of Italian origin who have carried on Fascist propaganda among the Italians or English-speaking people during the last few years should be deprived of their citizenship and deported to Italy.

"Although Italian immigration has been virtually ceased since 1924, the staffs of the Italian Embassy and Consulates have grown busier from year to year," he declares. Their primary duty consists in organizing Fascist activities on the radio, in the schools, churches, and clubs and through the newspapers of their own district.

"The more important Consulates now have a 'Cultural Agent' who controls all Fascist activities in their districts. These Cultural Agents receive their instructions from an office in the embassy at Washington, which has been directed by Signor Luigi Villari."

The pamphlet says that Italian residents of the United States, whether citizens or not, are subjected to a relentless barrage of propaganda through commercial advertisements into which is interpolated Fascist information and comment.

He asserts that Italian consuls have managed to get control of nearly all Italian organizations and clubs and to form numerous new ones, and also declares:

"Italian Fascist agents are definitely dangerous but at the great mass of innocent men and women whose only guilt lies in bearing an Italian name.

He recommends, however, that the Italian Embassy and consulates should be required to reduce their staffs and to limit their activities to the 760,000 Italian immigrants who will retain their Italian citizenship.

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THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

BUY YOUR

Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Dress

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EASY—THE LEADING NAME IN HOME LAUNDRY APPLIANCES ANNOUNCES

the BIGGEST BUY IN WASHERS

NEW 1941 *Leader Model* EASY WASHER

Come, in today. Take a look at the bigger, better, Leader Model EASY washer. It's brand new. It's a beauty! And it costs only $49.95. Yet it compares in features with other washers selling at $10 to $20 more!

LEADER IN VALUE

You've never seen such value for only $49.95. It's not a "stripped" model. It's not a "second." It's a full quality EASY with many of the features found on the higher priced EASY models. And it's a brand new 1941 model. It's a good looking one, too, with its smart white EASY-nomal finish!

LEADER IN SIZE

This is not a tiny washer! It's bigger than last year's EASY at the same price. And the agitator is "tailored" to do a good washing job in this size tub, in double quick time.

LEADER IN PERFORMANCE

Not a "cheap" part in it. Rugged . . . it will do a lifetime of heavy family washings. The wringer is tops in quality. Sturdy, streamlined, with selective pressure adjustment and the latest safety devices . . . including new ROLL-STOP device! Come in today! See a true demonstration of this exciting shopper's bargain. A look will save you money!

Compare these Features!

ROLL-STOP WRINGER: Safety release functions with light pressure. Rollers not only part to prevent accidents, but stop revolving instantly. Easy to reset.

EASY-NAMEL FINISH: Exclusive chip-proof, rust-proof, 3-coat Easy finish.

STANDARD MOTOR: Rubber-cushioned, sealed-in-oil . . . best that money can buy!

SILENT POWER GEARS: Identical with transmission of highest-priced EASY Washers!

BUY THE BEST . . . AND STILL GET THE BEST BUY $49.95 LOW EASY TERMS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO.

"AT ANY OF OUR STORES"

Big Housing Program in Bangor in Preparation to Accomodate Influx of 2,000 Workers on National Defense

Bangor is among the more than three score cities and towns selected for the sites of new housing projects, in connection with the National Defense program. Learning by the experience of the first World War, housing is seen to be a necessary adjunct to industrial production on the present contemplated vast scale.

Dwellings to be erected at Bangor will comprise about 150 units, each containing a parlor, bedroom, living-room, and bath. Three thousand dollars is the limit of cost as set by legislation. However, it is stated that present costs of similar construction have been lower than that figure.

The selected localities for this new housing have been so chosen by reason of their determined strategic importance in the prescribed defense areas. Bangor has already been designated as an airport station by the War Department, and work is proceeding rapidly to prepare the housing facilities there to accommodate the expected influx of 2,000 men.

Social Security

INFORMATION
COMMENTS
QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWERS

By ALBERT N. TARDIF

39 BRAMHALL STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

Any reader of The Labor News may secure, without cost, answers to questions relating to Social Security by addressing their questions to the above-named writer. The questions will be answered through this column. Only initials will be used. If a direct personal reply is desired, enclose a 3-cent stamped envelope with your address upon it.

The Social Security Board issued two pamphlets recently, which I believe will prove of interest to workers covered by the Act. One of the pamphlets entitled "What Is Social Security?" traces briefly the background, and explains in easily-understood language the Social Security Act. The ten related programs carried on under authority of the law are defined under their proper headings. Sources where there is Federal-State cooperation-this is explained fully.

The other pamphlet is smaller but has a longer title: "Your Social Security Account Card: Why You Have It; What You Do With It." This pamphlet traces the course of social security taxes, explains each step taken to safeguard wage credits, and guides one in the proper procedure to follow to secure a new account card in case it is lost or destroyed. Copies of both new pamphlets may be obtained free at any field office of the Social Security Board

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—What provision does the Social Security Act make for child welfare services?

A.—This Act makes available $1,510,000 annually for grants to the States to enable them to establish, extend and strengthen, especially in predominantly rural areas, welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

Q.—How are all these arrangements made?

A.—The state plans are made jointly by the Children's Bureau and the State welfare agencies.

Q.—I was in an accident some time ago, and as a consequence I will be unable to resume my old job. Will my benefit can the Social Security program render me?

A.—For the thousands of men and women disabled each year by accidents or disease, some states and the Federal Government provide the service known as "Vocational Rehabilitation". Write to your state welfare agency and inquire if such a program is in operation in your state.

Q.—If I go to the nearest office of the Social Security Board, will someone there help me file my claim?

A.—Yes. There you will receive all the help you need to make out the necessary claim papers. It is not necessary to have an attorney or other adviser to help in obtaining benefits declared that in no case should "politics" be played in the administration of social welfare. This policy, he said, would interfere with the proper distribution of relief funds. "Welfare work," he said, "is a delicate and complex human problem." Since being so, it should not be further complicated by invidious proferences, granted or withheld.

That the general system of Federal social security was here to remain, permanently, was the expressed opinion of Prof. Jenney M. Myerman of Bates College sociology department.

Even the most conservative minds must realize that fact," said he. That the factor of more and more governmental centralization would continue "probably for the next few decades," was another of the speaker's significant pronouncements.

A main feature of the meeting was a round table discussion, participated in by groups from an assembly of 200 of those attending the exercises.

ROUND-UP OF ALIENS SEEKING TO ENTER U. S.

Before Judge John A. Peters, of the United States District Court in Bangor, appeared well over a score of aliens to answer charges of illegal entry into these United States. They represented half a dozen nations, mostly from Central Europe, now the plague spot of the Continent. No defense was made, all those arraigned pleading guilty. Brief jail periods were meted out to the group. The services of several interpreters were required to render possible the individual pleadings of the defendants Eight were Polish, eight two Icelanders included for good measure, and linguistic variety.

$328,000 FOR AIRPORT FOR PRESQUE ISLE

According to Representative Ralph O. Brewster, appropriations of over $388,600 have been made for the Presque Isle Airport and $41,809 for the Portland Airport, under the WPA. The first-named project already has one paved run-way under construction, and the additional funds will make possible a large increase in the working force. As soon as the potato harvesting season is over, some 200 additional men will be engaged at the Presque Isle works.

Washington advises indicate that the airport program is receiving one of the major considerations of the national defense program. Already, Congress has passed, and the President has approved, an appropriation of $228,000,000, of which sum $40,000,000 will be made available for the development of 250 public airports. Sites will be selected by a special board, in connection with the military air force plan of organization.

MORE CARE DEMANDED IN RECORDING BIRTHS

"How old are you? How do you know?"

These are stock questions—which anybody may be asked, at some time during his life. And the formal baptismal record, or the medical birth report registered at the city or town hall, has hitherto been sufficient. But where there is no record, or the record is incomplete, many complications may result.

So, the Maine Association of City and Town Clerks, recently meeting at Lewiston, took strong ground for the adoption of laws requiring more specific information, and a regulated procedure for recording births of the inhabitants of this State. A new form of birth certificate has been proposed, one that would contain a space in which the parents of the child should attest the correctness of the facts therein stated.

This has particular application to surnames and given Christian names, about which there has ensued endless confusion in the past. The idea is altogether well conceived, and is worthy of prompt adoption by the Legislature.

ARMORY FOR PRESQUE ISLE

An armory, to cost $100,000, will be constructed under the direction of the Maine Defense Commission, it has been announced. Actual construction will begin in the Spring. The building will be 110 feet by 140 feet, with brick siding. It will be two stories in height, in front, and one story in the rear. The location is on Mechanic street, adjacent to the fair grounds.

Announcement follows upon the recent inspection by Governor Barrows of the general defense situation, centering on Aroostook armory facilities for that purpose.

BETTER PLANE SERVICE, BANGOR TO BOSTON

It was recently announced by Paul F. Collins, president of the Boston-Maine Airways line, that three new 24-passenger transport planes, capable of making 200 miles an hour, will be placed in service between Boston and Montreal. The schedule will become effective by June 1, 1941.

The new planes, which cost $125,000 each, will include all the latest facilities and conveniences for safe and comfortable travel. Each of the ships will carry a hostess, in addition to two officers, in accordance with now established custom.

In and Out Of The News

(Continued from Page 2)

qualities of general strength and durability. It is the building stone of the age, past and to come. Interest in the widespread construction of airports has brought to the front the half forgotten prominence which granite once played as one of the leading industries of Maine.

Rockland is the center of quickened interest in the possible large-scale revival of granite production in that area. In the main street of that city there is being constructed a test strip of airport runway, made of Maine granite. This trial stretch is being subjected to severe practical tests of its durability. Heavy trucks and automobiles will be used to determine its powers of resistance, under great and sustained traffic, including heavily loaded airplane machines. The result of these practical tests will be the basis for the decision of government officials who have charge of that particular phase of the airport construction work.

The granite consists of newly-cut blocks of that stone coming from Clark Island and other adjacent quarries. They are approximately a foot square, and five inches thick. When placed in position, they will be bedded in quick-setting cement.

The development of airports, especially in a military sense, is one of the foremost adjuncts of the present national defense program. Therefore, the success of this trial construction will be of great interest and importance to Maine, especially to the semi-dormant granite quarrying industry.

WOULD KEEP WELFARE OUT OF POLITICS

Speaking at a conference of the Maine State Social Welfare organizations, Governor-elect Sumner Sewall

Gets Appointment on Wage-Hour Committee to Determine Wages for Portable Lamp and Shade Industry

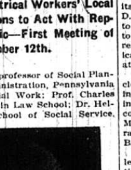
Samuel J. Donnelly, Business Manager For Electrical Workers' Local 96, One of Six Representatives of Trade Unions to Act With Representatives of Manufacturers and the Public—First Meeting of Committee to Be Held in Washington November 12th.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 26.—Of particular interest to members of trade unions throughout the New England States, by whom he is well known for his activities in the capacity of business manager for Electrical Workers' Local 96 and as an official of the State Council of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was the appointment during the week of Samuel J. Donnelly as a member of a national committee to determine wage rates for workers employed in the portable lamp and shade industry, under the Wage-Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, and known as Industry, No. 16.

The appointment came from Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, who, in his communication addressed to Mr. Donnelly, announced that a meeting for the organization of the committee will be held in Washington on Tuesday, November 12. The committee is made up of representatives of employes, manufacturers and the public.

With Mr. Donnelly, the following other members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will serve on the committee: Henry Van Arsdale, business manager for New York Local 3; Robert D. Moody, business manager, Philadelphia Local 98; John F. Schill, business manager, Chicago Local 713; Walter Shink, president Local D-998, Vermillion, O.; and Lawson Wimberly, International representative of the Brotherhood, Washington, D. C.

Representing the public are: Dr. Brisenden, Columbia University; Kenneth M. Pray, professor of Social Planning and Administration, Pennsylvania School of Social Work; Prof. Charles Bunn, Wisconsin Law School; Dr. Helen Wright, School of Social Service,



SAMUEL J. DONNELLY

University of Chicago; Frank T. Carlton, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Dr. Max Mayer, chairman of the Stabilization Board, is to act as chairman of the committee representing the public.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE AND THE CONTROL OF LABOR

By EVERETT J. BURTT

As the programs for national defense and civilian military training get underway, workers are beginning to ask themselves what is going to happen to them as workers. To what extent, if any, will their rights be limited and the gains obtained in recent years be sacrificed? Although these and other questions will probably be answered only by the passage of time, it is instructive nevertheless to consider the effects of compulsory military training on Labor during the last war and to weigh the new aspects of the situation that exist today.

The basic problem of military preparedness from the standpoint of Labor is twofold. First, men between the ages of 18 and 45 constitute the ground with the maximum military as well as industrial effectiveness. A plan of military training therefore involves a direct drain upon the supply of labor. Second, men cannot be taken indiscriminately away from industry, as soldiers must be maintained, fed, housed, they must be fed, clothed and equipped. To raise an efficient fighting force without impairing the industrial working force is the crux of the problem.

WORKERS AND DRAFTEES

The existence of a large number of unemployed workers does not solve the problem. Probably the local draft boards will be tempted to defer the employed worker whose number is drawn and induct into service the unemployed worker who in other ways is not subject to deferment. This will undoubtedly be done in the hope that local readiness will not be impaired. Some believe that this scheme will not necessitate any direct control of labor.

This is not true. Even if the unemployed were exclusively designated for military service, there will be more and more controls over labor in other ways. The expansion of the defense industries requires labor of varying skills. As billions of dollars are poured into industries like aviation, shipbuilding, arms, chemicals, and machine tools, new jobs will be created not only there, but also in the industries which feed them materials and supplies. The rate at which these new jobs open up will not be the same in all lines of work or in all communities.

These differential labor requirements may give rise to temporary shortages of particular skills in certain industries or communities. To solve such problems the government may deem it wise to institute certain controls over the labor supply in order to allocate skilled workers where needed and to provide for an increase in their numbers. Already in use in a few cases is the priority system which gives certain defense industries the first opportunity to hire necessary skilled workers. Of increasing importance is the apprenticeship program which is designed to provide for an even greater future demand for skilled workers. Labor organizations must constantly be alert to prevent "dilution" of the labor force, that is, the substitution of unskilled for skilled workers, a change in the ratio of men and women workers, or the use of apprentices to undermine the skilled worker's standards.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS ARE PROBLEM

The location of new plants manufacturing materials for national defense in areas with large reserves of unemployed labor raises other questions. The object in some cases is to give jobs to the unemployed pocketed in those areas and to prevent a scramble for the employed skilled workers in booming industrial areas. Such new developments may, without union vigilance and initiative, become areas of non-union labor production.

As the unemployed labor reserve is reduced with rising industrial production, the incentives to institute stricter control over the supply of labor will be intensified. A greater proportion of the national income will be diverted to defense, likewise a greater diversion of labor to the defense industries must occur. During the last war, in the United States industries were classified under defense, essential and non-essential. The number of workers in the non-essential industries was gradually reduced. To run a war economy efficiently, no worker can be completely free in his actions. He must move to and work in those industries where he is most needed according to the priority classifications. In the last war, both were put into such a scheme by the "Work or Fight" order of May 17, 1918. This order gave workers the option of working in the essential industries or of being drafted. In several cases this order was used effectively to break strikes. Strike leaders were told to get back to work or serve in the armed forces.

"NO STANDING ONLY BY!"

The United States Employment Service at that time was the agency through which the mobilization of labor was carried through. Hiring of labor in the war industries through the Employment Service ultimately became compulsory. The refusal by workers to accept jobs when offered was, therefore, quickly known and the government was in a position to command acceptance by its "Work or Fight" order.

Unemployment on the scale which now exists in the United States will certainly cushion the initial impact of selective military service upon the labor supply and lessen the necessity for drastic labor controls. It should not be forgotten, however, that some controls, such as apprentice training and the allocation of labor are immediately necessary in specific cases. As production expands, these controls must be extended increasingly important. Some writers, furthermore, are already urging immediate curtailment of labor's rights, basing their reasoning more upon a desire to see the power of labor destroyed than a desire for sound national defense.

Organized labor must resist the actions of the unscrupulous who wish to use "national defense" as a cloak for anti-union activities.

Ladies' Garment Wkrs. Union Active in Re-Election of Roosevelt

Organizers John R. Kitchen and Michael Quinn of the Portland office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, were among the many trade union officials of Maine who devoted their time to the re-election of President Roosevelt. The work of these trade unionists had considerable to do with the large gains made by the President in Maine, where he failed by only a small margin to gain the State's electoral vote.

It is now quite evident that many of the beneficial measures enjoyed by workers in interstate commerce should be extended to Maine workers in intrastate commerce, so they might similarly benefit.

Note to the Maine Legislature: Shall workers of Maine receive the same protection as those covered by Federal laws? Maine workers want it!

Wife of Electrical Workers' Local 567 Treasurer Dies

Members of Electrical Workers' Local 567 were present in goodly numbers at the funeral of Mrs. Beatrice Almi McCann, wife of Albert G. McCann, treasurer of the union, which was held last Saturday, with services in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. McCann, whose death occured after six months' illness, had been prominently identified with Catholic societies, being a past president of the Council of Catholic Women of St. Christopher's Church at Peaks Island and past president of the Cathedral Council.

We must learn the importance of buying Union as well as being Union.

A. F. of L. Paves Way for Typo Unions to Re-affiliate

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in its regular Fall session in Washington, D. C., directed President William Green to name a committee of five members to meet with a similar committee representing the International Typographical Union to arrange for the re-affiliation of that Union with the A. F. of L.

The two committees, Mr. Green disclosed at a press conference, will meet in New Orleans on November 19 during the American Federation of Labor's convention to bring about the reunion. Mr. Green said he had made the arrangements with President Claude M. Baker of the I. T. U.

At its recent convention in New Orleans, the I. T. U. adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the A. F. of L. for re-affiliation. This action was taken after Vice-President Woll, of the A. F. of L., had told the convention the Executive Council would recommend two important matters to the coming A. F. of L. convention.

These recommendations were:

1. That the per capita tax paid by national and international unions to the A. F. of L. will be increased from one to two cents per month per member and the special one-cent assessment in force during the past three years will be dropped.

2. That power to suspend affiliated national and international unions will be reserved to the convention.

The I. T. U. was suspended by direction of the 1939 convention because it had failed to pay the one-cent assessment. It was the only union in the A. F. of L. which refused to do so.

The International Typographical Union was one of the original small group of organizations which founded the A. F. of L. It has 80,000 members. The suspension of this union was voted as a reluctant last resort and since then efforts at reconciliation have been made spontaneously by both sides in recognition of the fact that the I. T. U. belongs in only one home—the American Federation of Labor.

President Green also announced that the Executive Council had authorized the issuance of an international charter to distillery, winery and rectifiers unions now operating as a national council of Federal Labor Unions. Officers of the national council will confer soon with Mr. Green for the establishment of the new international union, the 106th in the A. F. of L. family.

Frank Sgambato, UTW Organizer Elected Rhode Island State Senator

From Providence comes word of the election of Frank Sgambato, organizer for the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., as State Senator from North Providence by a substantial majority.

Aside from his commission as A. F. of L. organizer, Mr. Sgambato is a member of the Musicians' Union, and which organization sponsored his candidacy, besides being endorsed by the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor and the Providence Central Federated Union.

When the UTW left the CIO and reorganized, Mr. Sgambato resumed his position as organizer, but obtained a leave of absence to accept an appointment in the Rhode Island Department of Labor during the administration of Labor Commissioner Thomas F. McMahon, former general president of the United Textile Workers of America. When the change in administration occurred two years ago, with half a dozen other Labor men he failed of reappointment, and he was then named as an A. F. of L. organizer by New England Representative John J. Murphy.

For six years he has represented the first district as Councilman in North Providence, serving on police, highways, lighting, hydrants, and fire department purchasing committees.

Allied Printing Trades President to Write for Maine Labor News

Hyman Erlick, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Portland, will start writing for the Maine State Labor News with the December issue. He will devote his column to Printers and allied trades.

Brother Erlick is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Central Labor Union and is extremely active in its affairs, being a willing worker on committees, etc., and his articles will be welcomed by a host of readers of The Labor News.

AFL Signs Up 10,000 Western Union Wkrs.

Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced that his organization, with the full support of the American Federation of Labor, is redoubling its drive for the unionization of the 43,000 employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company throughout the country.

Mr. Powers disclosed that he is working in conjunction with Francis P. Fenton, national director of organization for the A. F. of L.

Asserting that 10,000 employes of the company had signed up with the A. F. of L., Mr. Powers emphasized that his organization excluded Communists from membership. He said it should be "a matter of concern to the people of this country that the American Communications Association, which has so often been accused of communism, should be seeking to get control of Western Union after signing a closed-shop agreement with the Postal Telegraph Company."

CIO State Head, Who Supported Willkie Tenders Resignation

Believing that his publicly announced support of Wendell L. Willkie, defeated Republican candidate, "was not approved by the majority of the CIO union members in Maine," Richard A. Hebert of West Falmouth, president of the Maine State Industrial Union Council (CIO) has tendered his resignation. In a letter to George Jabar of Lewiston, executive vice-president of the Council, Hebert pointed out "it is my understanding that this resignation does not affect my membership on the Council as a representative of the Newspaper Guild."

Carpenters' Convention Meets Next Month in Lakeland, Fla.

The twenty-fourth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla., beginning December 9.

The convention will be called to order by President Hutcheson on Monday morning, December 9, and continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

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Woolen, Worsted Fed. Offices Now Situated in New York City

It was announced during the week that Joseph Sylvia, president, and Miss Mary Taccone, secretary, of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Unions, had opened an office in Hilbe House, 45 Astor Place, New York City, and that the affairs of the Federation, in the past conducted at Olneyville Sq. in Providence, will now be carried on at the New York office.

The purpose of the move is to establish more national quarters and by this means extend the Federation's organizing activities in Eastern and Southern parts of the country.

The Federation was first organized in 1934, and continued to operate as a unit affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America until the latter became part of the CIO.

When a goodly number of New England textile unions broke away from the CIO in 1939, one of the first moves made by Mr. Sylvia and his associates was to reorganize the Federation, with Mr. Sylvia as president and Miss Taccone as secretary.

Dixie Stoves Made for Montgomery, Ward in Unfair Foundry

Stove Mounters' Local No. 12 of Cleveland, Tenn., in a communication to Central Labor Unions, extends thanks for cooperation which made possible the withdrawal of patronage by all but one concern from Dixie Stoves, against which members of Local 12 have been on strike for some time.

The one remaining concern which is buying Dixie Stoves, the communication states, is the Montgomery, Ward Co., whose wood and coal ranges are branded Mirables Nos. 8720-51; its gas ranges, Nos. 3460, 3461, 3462 and 3463, and combination ranges, Nos. 5867, 5864 and 6847.

Central bodies are requested to call on Montgomery, Ward stores in their respective localities and to write the main office of the company, telling of conditions under which Dixie Stoves are manufactured, and by this means assist in having this company purchase their stoves from a foundry that is fair to organized Labor.

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Nine Months of 1940 Top All of Last Year in Home Building

The volume of residential building activity under the Federal Housing Administration's program during the first nine months of 1940 exceeds that of all 12 months of last year, Administrator Stewart McDonald announced recently. Mr. McDonald stated that the current rate of mortgage-insurance applications on new homes sustains his prediction of the most active Fall building in the residential field since 1925.

During the 12 months of 1939 a total of 164,265 mortgages covering homes to be built under FHA inspection were selected for appraisal. During the nine months of 1940 it is estimated that around 185,000 will have been received, Mr. McDonald said. They numbered 161,000 on September 21 and were coming in at the rate of around 5,000 a week.

SECONDARY PEAK SHOWN

Even more significant are the figures for the week ended September 21, Mr. McDonald said, as they definitely indicate that the expected secondary peak for the year in residential construction is under way.

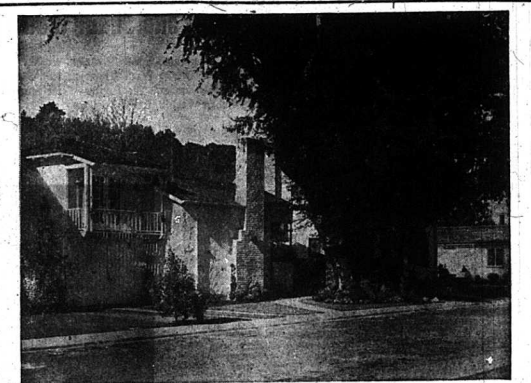
Mortgages selected for appraisal covering new homes to be built under FHA inspection for that week numbered 5,041, compared with 4,850 during the previous week and 4,298 a year ago. The last week in which such applications exceeded 5,000 was the one ended May 18, and there were only four such weeks last Spring, Mr. McDonald pointed out.

4,296 HOMES STARTED

New homes started during the week under FHA inspection totaled 4,296, as compared with 4,058 during the preceding week.

Total amount of all mortgages selected for appraisal during the week ended September 21 also was the largest since May, the mortgages numbering 6,596 and amounting to $29,270,000. This is the first time since May that the weekly volume has exceeded $29,000,000.

Natural Beauty Is Conserved



The majestic tree which stands beside this house illustrates the Federal Housing Administration's principle that trees may often be used to enhance the architectural character of a home. In this case, the treatment of the site has been such as to blend the tree and the house into a setting of charm." The yard has been kept free from excessive planting, and architectural control has been employed to provide the proper house for this lot. Note the simple walk treatment.

USHA Wages to Add Millions to Thanksgiving and Christmas Buying

November and December pay rolls for 81,000 workers employed on United States Housing Authority projects in all sections of the country will add millions of dollars to holiday buying.

With the USHA program just completing its third year, Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, estimated that in the next two months, $15,000,000 will go into the pay envelopes of workers on the project sites.

Additional millions will go to thousands of workers engaged in the production and transportation of building materials used on the projects.

"Much of this money," said the Administrator, "will go directly into retail channels for Thanksgiving and Christmas shopping."

Contrary to widespread belief, November and December will not be "off months" in construction of USHA housing projects, Straus said. "While extreme weather might temporarily delay work on some projects, the program will go on as usual."

"Right now," he added, "there is more building and employment activity than at any time since the start of the slum-clearance program three years ago. We do not expect the peak to be reached before June or July of 1941."

Newport Housing Authority Completes Plan for Building Homes for Defense Workers

(Special to The Labor News)

Newport, Oct. 26.—Housing for defense workers here is making excellent progress, according to Hugh O'Connell, of the Newport Building Trades Council, who is a member of the local Housing Authority.

A plot of land measuring 22 acres, known as the Caswell property on Hillside avenue, has been acquired for the first project of the Housing Authority, who met a few days ago with engineers, architects, site planners and other officials connected with the project.

According to plans outlined, there will be 95 units with accommodations for 383 families. The houses will vary in size and shapes, some for one family, some for two families, and others accommodating four families, with provision for playground facilities. It is expected work will begin shortly and the houses ready for occupancy next Spring.

The project is made necessary by the great influx of workers at the Torpedo Station, where there are now employed more than 4000 workers, and it is expected this number will be increased to 7,000 next year. To accommodate this anticipated increase, three new buildings are now in course of construction at the Station, and plans are in the making for the erection of new administration and assembly buildings.

In order to make room for these and other additional buildings, it is planned to expand the island by filling in more than 130,000 square feet.

Construction Cost Record Broken In Fort Wayne Housing Project

Contracts let by the Fort Wayne, Ind., housing authority for construction of a 120-unit low-cost housing development at an average net construction cost of $1,830 a unit have broken all cost records for northern projects assisted by the United States Housing Authority.

The $1,830 includes the cost of building the housing units, plus plumbing, heating and electrical installation costs, and is 15 per cent less than the previous low of $2,137 per unit for the Armistead Gardens project in Baltimore, according to information from the National Association of Housing Officials.

In addition, the average monthly rent of $10.83 per family in the Fort Wayne project is substantially lower than the average of $14.28 for all northern projects where rents have been approved by the USHA, the association said.

As designed by the Fort Wayne housing authority, the project will consist of one-story dwellings in twin and row houses. The units will have concrete slab flooring, frame walls with asbestos siding, sloping frame roofs with asphalt shingles, and plastered interiors. Each dwelling will have a living room, kitchen with space for dining, one to three bedrooms and storage space. Each unit will be equipped with modern plumbing and electrical conveniences, a gas stove for cooking, and a stove for heating.

Considered basic in making preliminary designs were the following principles: elimination of non-essentials, standardization of parts and building units, the use of simple construction designs which call only for materials available in local lumber yards, and the use of methods of workmanship provided by local carpenters.

$45,000,000 Added to Appropriation for Big Housing Program

From Washington, it is learned officially that President Roosevelt has approved immediate construction of housing projects in over three-score vital defense areas. The appropriation will total over $45,000,000 and will provide for the erection of approximately 40,000 family dwellings, scattered throughout the United States. Contracts governing this work will be handled by the Federal Works Administrator, John M. Carmody.

The largest of these housing projects will be at San Diego, Calif., the West Coast defense center. The Navy already has begun construction of 1200 family dwelling units, and this will be added to by about 2,000 more of the same kind. General construction will also include 750 dormitories, for single men, and 1,000 portable-type houses. The maximum unit cost for all types is placed at $3,000.

Congress has already provided a total of $290,000,000, and almost as much more will be required before the full program of contemplated construction has been completed. It is recognized in Washington, as elsewhere, that adequate and suitable housing is requisite for workers on national defense projects, if the work is to proceed on planned schedules and labor dislocations avoided.

$7,392,000 USHA Housing Loans Are Approved by F. D. R.

President Roosevelt approved $7,392,000 in United States Housing Authority loans to local housing authorities in Pittsburgh, Pa., Quincy, Ill., Peoria Ill., Galveston and Brownsville, Tex and Twin Falls, Idaho.

The new list brings to a total of 193 the number of such agencies with approved USHA loans for construction of public housing projects. To date, 275 USHA projects totaling 99,043 dwellings in the low-rent and slum clearance program have either gone into construction or have been completed.

$45,762,500 Allocated for U. S. Army Housing

Washington, D. C. (AFL)—Allocation of $45,762,500 for defense housing projects for the Army was announced by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

The allocation, which will provide a minimum of 13,000 dwelling units, was made after the Secretary of War had requested the Federal Works Agency to carry out the program under the Army's share of the $100,000,000 provided for defense housing in the second supplemental National Defense Appreciation Act.

AFL Membership

(Continued from Page 1)

are discussed in an article by Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the A. F. of L. Foreseeing a sudden rise in the cost of living, Mr. Padway says:

"In times of emergency, when the real value of a dollar is more uncertain than ever, the need for flexibility is particularly desirable. It is therefore inadvisable for unions to fix wages in their contracts for long periods of time."

Mr. Padway strongly advises unions currently negotiating new agreements with employers to insist upon the insertion of an "escape clause" giving the union the right to reopen the wage question in the event "living expenses substantially rise."

In another article so-called merit rating plans for the payment of unemployment insurance taxes by employers are vigorously assailed. Adoption of such plans, the article says, would "stabilize employment at minimum levels."

British Labor Official

(Continued from Page 1)

W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana, Otto S. Beyer, member of the National Mediation Board, the Most Rev. Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, Dr. Frederick Stampfer, refugee editor of a Berlin newspaper.

Sir Walter Citrine is making the hazardous trip from England especially to address the convention and give the delegates a first-hand report on war conditions in Great Britain, together with the full story of the fine cooperation for national defense displayed by British Labor and the British Government. Details as to his arrival are being kept secret for obvious reasons.

The convention will act on all resolutions presented by delegates and affiliated organizations, elect officers for the ensuing year and adjourn probably at the end of two weeks.

As captain-raisers to the American Federation of Labor convention, the Metal Trades, Building and Construction Trades and Union Label Trades Departments will hold their conventions this week in New Orleans. The Metal Trades Department convention opened on Monday of this week.

Work Is Begun on Nearly Two-Thirds Of Federal Housing Projects

Construction has been started on nearly two-thirds of the homes for which loans have been approved in the nation-wide public housing program, Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, announced. Approximately 22 per cent of these homes have been completed and occupied.

USHA records show that 193 local housing authorities have contracted for loans totaling $661,391,483 with which to develop 467 projects of 154,209 homes. Construction has been started on 276 projects of 99,295 dwellings, of which 75 projects totaling 29,559 homes are either occupied or about to be tenanted.

The program already has resulted in the demolition of more than 34,000 substandard dwellings in the slums and blighted areas of American cities, the USHA says. Eventually the number eliminated will be equal to the number of new homes provided, in accordance with terms of the United States Housing Act.

Residential construction under the USHA program amounted to 12.7 per cent of the total urban volume in the United States in the first eight months of 1940, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics report based on building permits.

With construction now approaching the peak of the present program, the USHA estimated that weekly wages, at prevailing rates, are being paid to more than 55,000 building trades mechanics and laborer employed on the project sites. This number is expected to increase in the next few months, when the program will reach its greatest period of building activity.

California Upholds Closed Shop; State Court Permits Picketing

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (AFLNS)—Picketing for a closed shop was declared legal in California by the State Supreme Court. The tribunal set aside lower court rulings which granted the employers injunctions against picketing.

The important legal test involved the Retail Automobile Salesmen's Union (AFL) against the Howard Automobile Co., San Francisco. Matthew A. Tobriner, counsel for the automobile salesmen, called the decision "the greatest advance ever made by labor through California judicial machinery."

The decision held that closed shop contracts are lawful, that peaceful picketing is lawful even in the absence of a dispute over hours, wages or working conditions, and that an employer has no constitutional right to operate as a non-union shop. The court opinion said:

"The closed shop is an important means of maintaining the bargaining powers of the workers. Advantages secured through collective action redound to the benefit of all employes, whether members of the union or not.

"Labor insists, in a free economy, on the right to tell the public, on whose patronage both depend for existence, the facts concerning employment in any particular business. It is essential to labor's welfare and entirely consistent with democratic principles."

Hillman Predicts

(Continued from Page 1)

the industries in each area. Production and employment will be fairly distributed, thus emphasizing cooperation between these towns in an integrated program."

Hillman pointed out the necessity of utilizing all men, machines and plants in the defense program. Under this policy the "ghost towns" may rise again and do their part for national defense, he said.

Commission Outlines Plan for Training Defense Workers

A detailed program of training skilled craftsmen for America's defense industries through apprenticeship was outlined in a bulletin issued by Sidney Hillman, commissioner in charge of the labor division of the National Defense Commission.

The apprentice program, as set forth in the bulletin, calls for progressive assignments supplemented by technical instruction. "Progress depends on the worker's ability to learn, and allows the apprentice to mature as a responsible worker. Some apprentices are thus able to complete the entire program in a shorter time than the established period.

The labor division's training program, of which the apprentice program is one part, includes training production workers in an occupation requiring a single skill, and developing supervisors by giving them progressively increasing responsibility.

The apprentices training program does not take the place of either of the other programs. It is a long-term program, from which industry will procure most of its skilled craftsmen, as well as some future supervisory and technical personnel.

Oregon State Supreme Court Rules Union Control Law Unconstitutional

The Oregon State Supreme Court has declared the Oregon Union Control Law unconstitutional, which prohibited picketing or boycotting of an employer unless more than half his employes were involved in a dispute concerning wages, hours or working conditions.

The decision, reversing a three-judge Circuit Court, culminated a successful attack on the measure by the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, which started vigorous opposition immediately following enactment of the law by the Oregon Legislature two years ago.

A majority of four Justices held that the court had no alternative in view of a United States Supreme Court decision last Spring voiding Alabama and California picketing laws.

Chief Justice John L. Rand dissented and Justice George Rossman wrote a separate concurring opinion.

Green Urges Local AFL Unions to Seek Pensions to Protect Security Rights in Entering Military Service

In a communication received by directly affiliated local unions with the A. F. of L. during the week, President William Green urged these to seek provisions safeguarding seniority rights of workers called to military service when negotiating agreements with employers.

Calling attention to this important move, Mr. Green quoted the following from an agreement negotiated between Federal Labor Union No. 19703, Birmingham, Ala., and the Birmingham Water Works Company:

"Employes who are members of the National Guard or any military or naval reserve corps and who are ordered to report for compulsory duty, for encampments, training periods, cruises, or other similar compulsory attendance requiring them to be absent from their regular work, may be excused from their regular work, according to the following:

1. Two weeks' absence will be granted within any year during which time the Company shall reimburse the employe for any deficiency in his pay received from any military or naval service under his regular rate of pay.

2. (a) Any absence for more than two weeks within a year shall be charged to the employe's accrued vacation so long as any vacation exists.

(b) If absent for more than two weeks indicated in Item 1, plus the entire vacation allowance, such absence shall be on the employe's own time.

3. Any attendance at a citizens' military training camp which is entirely voluntary on the part of the employe shall only be authorized by specific approval of the manager of the Company. If authorized, the time absent from regular work shall be charged to accrued vacation time. Any time in excess of accrued vacation time shall be considered as time off."

War Service clauses in agreements are provided for in that between Federal Labor Union 21,111 of Jersey City with the Bliktex Company of that city, which follows:

"Sec. 17. This agreement is made as of July 15, 1940, and shall continue to and expire on January 1, 1942. It is agreed, however, that in the event the United States declares war and the living expenses substantially rise, then the Union shall have a right to reopen the wage question and if no agreement is reached thereon, then same shall be submitted to arbitration as provided for herein."

An agreement between Optical Workers' Federal Labor Union 18579 and Projection Optics Company of Rochester, N. Y., is as follows:

"Sec. 12. In the event of war of the United States Government, any member of Federal Labor Union No. 18579 entering into any branch of the United States Government Service shall retain his seniority rights with the employer."

These provisions actively maintain seniority rights, guarantee jobs back upon application within a prescribed time such as 46 or 60 days, or providing income during training period.

"Let me urge all unions to remember that collective bargaining is and should be held to be an inalienable right—the right of contract. Whether in peace or in war, free workers have the right to a contract stipulating terms and conditions under which work shall take place—the contract to be negotiated jointly by management and workers. There is nothing in a war situation which makes it necessary for any union to forego its right to collective bargaining?" Mr. Green says in conclusion.

Election of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

extremely poor showing made by Labor's Non-Partisan Political League, of which Lewis is chairman, his fall paves the way for reconciliation of labor's forces which for nearly two years was made impossible because of his stubbornness in refusing to abide by terms decided upon as a medium for unity.

The re-election of Mr. Roosevelt also definitely points out the lack of political influence wielded by so-called independent newspapers, and their double-crossing, foul-mouthed columnists who went the limit during the campaign, by painting the President as a horrible creature, and unworthy of the respect of his high office.

Most prominent among these was General Hugh Johnson, who, until a few years ago, publicly referred to Mr. Roosevelt as the "savior of the nation" and who, throughout the 1940 campaign, was vicious in his denunciation of the man he once regarded with such importance.

Then there is the foul-mouthed, sour-puss, Westbrook Pegler, whose stories about Mr. Roosevelt and members of his family were so disgustingly worded as to make one question the motives of publishers who permitted this brand of rot to appear in their columns.

Any fear entertained by labor leaders that workers would prove ungrateful by their desertion of the President, has been dispelled. The records show that the political influence of Presidents Berry of the Printing Pressmen and Hutcheson of the Carpenters, had no more effect upon the workers than did that of Mr. Lewis.

While not making any noise, the members of trade unions kept in mind what the President had done for them since 1933, when they were among the millions on the point of starvation, and while campaigning possible was done to divert their allegiance through promises of better things, they loyally stood by the President on election day.

The vote by no means shows that the result was purely a Democratic victory. It shows conclusively that the workers—Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, and those belonging to other parties—formed a strong phalanx who, entertaining a feeling of confidence in the ability and integrity of the President, "went to bat" for him on election day.

It shows that while they became interested in the vicious campaign conducted by Wendell Willkie, who laid special stress on the third term issue, it had little effect. While having respect for tradition, that which transpired during the past ten years was of greater consequence. Talk about the President perpetuating himself in office, and fears experienced that he aspired to become a dictator, were thrown to the winds. These were considered as just so much propaganda.

Also were like efforts on the part of the President's opponents to make capital of "Al" Smith and other sore-headed Democratic renegades, who tried to "get back" at the President through the third term process. The workers simply could not believe as sincere the sympathies expressed by A. O. P. leaders toward "Jack" Garner and "Jim" Farley. This was regarded as just so much hooey, and as the vote shows, had absolutely no effect on the electorate, who never entertained an idea that either stood a ghost of a chance of election if accorded the nomination.

Here's hoping that as a great majority of the people of the United States have definitely decided to keep Mr. Roosevelt in office for another term —believing him to be the best man to lead the Nation during these troublous times—all past grievances will be forgotten and that all will get down to brass tacks and work diligently for the success of the U. S. A.

And expressing another hope that the withdrawal of Lewis from power in the CIO will pave the way at once for Labor unity, to the end that all will work hand in hand for the ultimate success of our great Labor movement.

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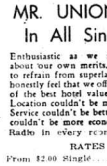

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